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248, Des Vœux Road Central.

### GERMAN TENANCIES IN SHANGHAI.

70 FAMILIES AFFECTED BY NEW  
ORDER.

The notification concerning the general  
license under King's Regulations which  
was published by H.M.'s Minister in Pek-  
ing on November 2nd, is giving rise to  
considerable heart-burnings among the  
enemy community, says the *N. C. Daily*  
*News*.

Among the clauses was one in particular  
which affects a considerable number, and  
is generally to the effect that British land-  
lords cannot renew tenancy agreements  
with enemy subjects after the expiry of  
the present contract, that while an enemy  
tenant might continue as a tenant for the  
unexpired portion of his lease, a renewal  
is forbidden. Those enemies who have  
considerable portions of long leases to run  
can only continue in possession of British-  
owned or registered property by permis-  
sion of H.M.'s Minister.

In accordance with the notification  
British landlords and agents with prop-  
erty registered at the British Consulate  
had to notify enemy subjects on monthly  
tenancies that they would have to quit  
the premises at the present occupancy by  
December 1st, and the enemy are feeling  
outraged that this should be so.

Most of them concerned, however, took  
the matter fairly quietly, some exceptions  
flirting saying they did not intend to  
move and threatening to do all sorts of  
things if they were turned out of their  
houses. These latter do not appear to  
realize that as monthly tenants they have  
not a leg to stand upon and that in the  
ordinary course they can be put out of  
occupation by the ordinary processes of  
the Courts.

Others took up quite a different line  
and a few days after the notices to quit  
had been sent out agents are reported to  
have received offers to take over the  
houses with suspicious alacrity. Investi-  
gation appears to have confirmed the first  
suspicion that the persons desirous to take  
over the houses were mere figure-heads for  
the present occupants, the idea, of course,  
being that the new tenant should immedi-  
ately submit to the enemy subject, who  
would thereby be relieved of the trouble  
of finding another house elsewhere.

Some few appear even to have antici-  
pated the date of leaving and to have  
gone to live with enemy occupying houses,  
rented from landlords who do not come  
within the regulation. But inquiries  
tend to show that some 70 families are  
likely immediately to be affected by the  
operation of the notification, with more  
as the various leases expire.

The general criticism levelled against  
the measure by the enemy is that it was  
designed as a piece of war legislation and  
that to bring it into force now the armis-  
tice has been signed savours very much  
of kicking a man when he is down. Apart  
from the question of whether or not the  
latter point is not more German hypo-  
crisy, with regard to the former it may  
be pointed out that the Allies are still  
at war with the enemy and will continue  
to be so until peace has been signed, and  
that the continuation of hostilities on the  
bodies of Allied soldiers unfortunate  
enough to be in enemy clutches.

The further claim by the enemy that the  
operation of the regulation causes hard-  
ship is not likely to carry much weight,  
for the only hardship experienced can  
only be inconvenience, an inconvenience  
which any British subject renting enemy  
property would equally have to suffer, for  
another clause makes the same enactment  
with regard to him.

### JAPAN'S COTTON CLOTH.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

Owing to the inability of British manu-  
facturers to compete in war time, Japan-  
ese cotton cloths have made great inroads  
in the Indian and China markets, particu-  
larly the former, but so soon as normal  
conditions are restored at Home, and  
British mills can supply and make ship-  
ment to the countries overseas Japan will  
find that the wartime demand from those  
countries was but temporary and that the  
Indian and Chinese markets will fall  
under the standard British goods. Already  
Japanese are getting worried because of  
the cancellations of advance contracts,  
and it is said that about half of the cotton  
cloth ordered for future shipment to  
India has been cancelled.

It is estimated that the contracts can-  
celled during the first week following the  
armistice cover about 50,000 bales. There  
is a disposition in Osaka, however, to  
attribute this state of affairs to the tem-  
porary effects of the conclusion of the  
armistice, and shipping men express the  
hope that the situation will soon become  
normal.

Aside from the natural preference for  
British goods, the purchasing power in  
India has materially declined owing to  
the very unsatisfactory condition of the  
crops. While demand has declined, there  
have been increased arrivals of purchase  
previously made on speculation, the result  
being a slump on the Indian market where  
prices have fallen even lower than in  
Japan. A number of bankruptcies are  
reported from India, while the Japanese  
merchants working with Indian mer-  
chants have received instructions to delay  
shipment or for future cancellations of  
contracts.

The *Japan Chronicle* mentions that the  
Keioho Company is trying to buy back its  
sales to India. This plan is presumably  
based on the fact that prices for easily  
delivered in Japan are comparatively high,  
showing an advance of about 25 per cent  
over the prices for goods of similar quality  
and of similar quantity in India. Japan's  
largest customer for cotton cloth is being  
watched anxiously by business interests  
in Japan.

### THE EZRA APPEAL.

JUDGMENT OF THE FULL COURT  
AT SHANGHAI.

Judgment was given at Shanghai, on  
November 20th, by the Full Court (His  
Honour Judge Sir Haviland de Saus-  
maré and His Honour Sir William  
Rees Davies, K.C.) in the appeal brought  
by Mr. Ellis J. Ezra against the  
verdict of the jury which found him  
guilty of a charge of giving the sum of  
\$200 to Kung Lao-hun, a servant of the  
Standard Oil Co., of New York, con-  
trary to the Prevention of Corruption  
Act.

His Honour Judge Sir Haviland de  
Sausmaré read the judgment of the  
Court which was as follows:—

This is an appeal under Article 71(b)  
of the China (Amendment) Order-in-  
Council, 1913, asking that a verdict of a  
jury be set aside on the ground that the  
verdict is unreasonable or cannot be  
supported on the evidence.

The charge was laid under section 14  
of the Prevention of Corruption Act,  
1906, and charged the defendant with un-  
lawfully and corruptly giving or agree-  
ing to give \$200 to one Zung Lao-hun, a  
loadah in charge of a launch, the prop-  
erty of the Standard Oil Company, as an  
inducement or reward for allowing the  
defendant the use of the launch for a  
certain purpose.

The jury convicted the defendant and  
the Court imposed a fine of \$2,000.

The learned judge in exercise of the  
power vested in him by the Order-in-  
Council certified for leave to appeal  
upon the following grounds:

"That the evidence by which the pro-  
secution sought to prove that the giving  
of money to the loadah of the launch  
Meifoo 4 by the accused was corrupt was  
slight and would have been insufficient,  
unless supported by inferences to be  
drawn from surrounding circumstances,  
to justify a conviction. And that it is  
desirable in the interests of justice to  
consider whether the facts proved at the  
trial justified the jury in inferring a  
corrupt intention in the accused."

The question which this Court has to  
decide is whether on a consideration of  
such facts the verdict of the jury should  
be set aside.

The Order-in-Council provides that  
this Court on the hearing of appeals  
shall follow the practice of the Court of  
Criminal Appeal in England, and it  
specifically includes section 4 of the  
Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, under which  
this appeal is instituted. Certain cases  
were referred to in argument which de-  
monstrate, *inter alia*, that in appeals  
under that Act the Court will not retry  
a case on evidence properly submitted at  
the trial to the jury, nor will the opinion  
of the judge, who tries the case, that  
he would have found the other way or  
that the verdict was unsatisfactory, itself  
justify the Court in interfering with  
the jury's verdict. And as showing the  
strong disinclination of the Court of  
Criminal Appeal to interfere with the  
prerogative of a jury on questions of  
fact properly submitted to them the  
Court remarked in *R. v. Pridmore* 22  
T. L. R. 331. "It agreed there was  
not much to support the finding of the  
jury. But there was in their opinion  
evidence to support it, and therefore this  
appeal must be dismissed." And again  
in *R. v. Hancock* 22 T. L. R. 331. The  
Court said: "They had on some occasions  
quashed the verdict of a jury on a ques-  
tion of fact, when the verdict was ob-  
viously and palpably wrong; but those  
cases were very rare. The Court did not  
interfere with a verdict simply on the  
ground that they would have come to a  
different conclusion from that of the  
jury. There was evidence here to sup-  
port the verdict and the appeal must be  
dismissed."

The question which this Court has to  
decide is whether, having regard to the  
evidence as a whole, the verdict of the  
jury should be set aside on the ground  
that it is unreasonable or cannot be sup-  
ported. It is clearly no part of the  
Court's duty to express an opinion as to  
whether the verdict was right.  
Now it is unnecessary to refer to the  
facts in detail, but the summing up of  
the learned judge shows that the jury  
were very fully directed on the facts,  
the weak features in the case for the  
Crown were pointed out, their attention  
was drawn to every point that had been  
urged by the defence, and they were  
directed to eliminate from their minds  
any possible prejudice surrounding the  
defendant. Furthermore, they were charg-  
ed that they could only convict him if  
they were satisfied of his guilt beyond  
reasonable doubt. The jury, it seems,  
and the Court would not be justified in  
assuming that they ignored in any par-  
ticular the summing up of the learned  
judge.

On the question of doubt, however, the  
learned counsel for the appellant has  
urged strongly that the evidence, if fair-  
ly considered, was so inconclusive as to  
have created a reasonable doubt in the  
mind of any man of intelligence, and he  
relied in particular with reference to  
the alleged corrupt intent of the defend-  
ant on the evidence of Sergeant Wood-  
field, the chief witness for the Crown,  
which admittedly was favourable to the  
defendant. It was contended that the  
failure of the jury to give the defendant  
the benefit of an obviously reasonable  
doubt should justify the Court in hold-  
ing that the verdict cannot be supported.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### HONGKONG DISTRICT SCHOOLS SPORTS.

For the first time in the history of the  
Colony these schools—Ellis, Kadoorie,  
Saiyungpan, Wantai, Yaumati and  
Praya East—are going to have sports  
of their own. Hitherto they have par-  
ticipated, with very meagre success, in  
the Hongkong Schools sports, where they  
have had to compete with their own old  
boys and others of maturer years.

There are in these district schools 1,545  
boys—practically all Chinese, at any  
rate all have to pass an examination in  
Chinese before they are allowed to enter  
any of these schools. They are divided  
into groups of boys over 5 feet—between  
4 ft. 9 in. and 5 ft. between 4 ft. 6 in.  
and 4 ft. 9 in. and under 4 ft. 6 in.  
This system of heights has been devised  
to obviate the difficulty of ascertaining  
the ages of Chinese boys.

The sports are to be held at Happy  
Valley on December 13th. H.E. the  
Officer Administering the Government  
has shown a generous and practical  
interest in them. Sir Ellis Kadoorie has  
presented a valuable shield, which will  
remain in the keeping of the school  
which obtains the highest number of  
points, and there will, no doubt, be great  
keenness to obtain this coveted honour.  
It is hoped that in this way a great  
stimulus will be given to athletics among  
the Chinese and we are deeply grateful  
(says Mr. R. E. O. Bird, the Chairman  
of the Hongkong District Schools Sports  
Committee), to those patrons who have  
given the financial support so necessary  
to the success of such an undertaking.

### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

#### COMMENDATIONS.

Sergeant 811 Samy is highly commended  
by the Police Magistrate for prompt  
and intelligent action in effecting an  
arrest.

Constable 144 Li Wing (Ambulance) is  
commended by the Captain-Superin-  
tendent of Police for his courageous  
conduct in saving from drowning a  
passenger who attempted suicide by  
jumping overboard from a ferry.

#### REVOLVER COURSE.

Squads have been warned to attend from  
all units on Wednesday, December  
4th, at 5.30 p.m.

#### PATROL EXPENSES, ETC.

The Police Reserve Accountant orders  
that all accounts for services render-  
ed up to the December 15th must be  
sent in before the close of the year.

#### FANCY DRESS BALL.

The attention of all ranks is drawn to  
the advertisement relative to above  
now appearing in the Press.  
December 2nd, 1918.

An appeal is made for general support  
of the *al fresco fete* which is to take  
place in the compound of the Roman  
Cathedral, on Sunday, on behalf of the  
poor under the care of the Society of  
St. Vincent de Paul, which, for over  
half a century, has done a great and  
beneficent work.

But it must be remembered that the  
question whether a doubt is reasonable is  
a matter for the jury and their verdict  
ought not to be disturbed unless it is  
one which a jury viewing the whole of  
the evidence reasonably could not prop-  
erly find.

Then as to the evidence.  
Irrespective of the evidence of the  
loadah which was presumably ignored, as  
it was entirely in conflict with the evi-  
dence of Sergeant Woodfield, which both  
sides treated as trustworthy, the jury had  
before them the following facts:—

The accused was most desirous to effect  
the arrest of one Eugene Chen, who was  
supposed to be leaving by a steamer for  
America which was lying at Woosung.  
He met a party which had gone there for  
the purpose of the arrest had not been made.  
He made two ineffectual attempts to get  
a launch to return to Woosung, to which  
no objection could be taken, and then  
went with others of the party to the  
French Bund where he had heard that a  
launch could be hired. The price was  
fixed at \$200; but the loadah of the launch  
refused to start unless paid in cash, this  
"big Chinaman" intervened and said  
it could not go without the permission  
of the master. The defendant in his evi-  
dence admits hearing this, and it was  
relied on by the Crown as showing the  
corrupt intention of the defendant in the  
subsequent hiring of another private  
launch. Then there was the evidence of  
Sergeant Woodfield that at this time a  
Chinese called out "Meifoo can catch,"  
meaning they could get a launch belong-  
ing to the Standard Oil Company, though  
it was not clear that the defendant heard  
this. He knew that Meifoo was the  
Chinese name of that company. They then  
tried to get a small launch and, having  
failed, proceeded to the Canton Road  
jetty where the launch in question was  
secured, but after the defendant on the  
failure to start unless paid in cash, said  
"it's all up." There was also evidence  
of there being marks on this launch,  
which he ought to have seen. The price  
of \$200, though high, does not appear to  
have been exorbitant for the launch  
actually hired, but it was thought by  
Woodfield to be too much for the launch  
at the French Bund and was clearly too  
much for the second launch which they  
failed to get; it was the sum offered in  
all cases.

The Crown alleges that under these cir-  
cumstances the defendant made, or was  
party to the making of, a corrupt offer,  
and the jury by their verdict have so  
found.  
The Court is not prepared to say that  
on the evidence as a whole the jury might  
not reasonably convict. That is sufficient  
for the decision of this case, for, if the  
Court is satisfied so far, it is beyond its  
province to express any opinion of the  
verdict. The appeal is dismissed.

### ALLEGED POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

INDIAN SHIPGUARD IN TROUBLE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before  
Mr. J. R. Wood, Rukka Mullah, an  
Indian ship's guard, of the *s.s. Sunning*,  
was charged with being in unlawful pos-  
session of 90 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the  
defendant.

The defendant stated that the box in  
which the ammunition was found did not  
belong to him. He had no permit for  
ammunition, and, therefore, he would  
not be so foolhardy as to carry ammu-  
nition about with him.

A police officer stated that he went on  
board the *Sunning* at 5.15 p.m. on  
Sunday. He found a number of boxes  
on the deck, and, on examining one of  
them, found 90 rounds of ammunition  
in it. He asked defendant, who was  
standing near, if the box belonged to  
him and defendant disclaimed owner-  
ship. Another watchman, however, in-  
formed witness that the box belonged to  
defendant. Witness then arrested de-  
fendant, who produced the key of the box.

At this stage defendant asked the  
witness to open the box for the Magis-  
trate's inspection.

Witness complied, and when the box  
was opened it was found to contain  
letters and clothes belonging to the de-  
fendant.

Defendant admitted that the clothes  
and the letters were his, but stated that  
they were given into the custody of the  
No. 1 watchman for safe-keeping.

Mr. Gardiner applied for a remand in  
order to prepare his case.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till  
Thursday, fixing bail at \$100.

A Chinese was charged with being in  
unlawful possession of 300 rounds of  
ammunition and a manner pistol.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the  
defendant and applied for a remand.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till  
to-day, fixing bail at \$300.

### UNSUCCESSFUL PROSECU- TIONS.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION  
OF A DAGGER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before  
Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged  
with being in unlawful possession of a  
dagger.

A Chinese constable deposed that he  
arrested the defendant in Des Vœux  
Road, carrying a parcel which, on ex-  
amination, was found to contain a dagger.

Defendant stated that he picked up the  
dagger from a drain, and, as there was  
no claimant, he intended to sell it to  
obtain money for food, as he was out  
of employment. He had always borne a  
good character.

The Magistrate enquired whether there  
was anyone who would speak as to de-  
fendant's character.

Defendant: "My mother, who is a little  
off her head, and my wife will speak on  
my behalf."

The mother and defendant's wife then  
stated that defendant was a very honest  
man.

Mr. Wood discharged defendant as  
there was no one to corroborate the con-  
stable's story. The dagger was con-  
fiscated.

A Chinese was charged with snatching  
a gold neck chain from a Chinese woman.

Complainant stated that she had just  
got into a ricksha near Yaumati Ferry,  
on the Hongkong side, when she felt a  
tug at her hair. She turned round and  
saw defendant, and arrested him. When  
she handed him over to an Indian  
constable, defendant was searched, but  
the neck chain was not found on him.  
Witness believed defendant had passed the  
neck chain to another man.

Defendant stated that it was a case of  
mistaken identity.

As there was no corroborative evidence,  
Mr. Wood discharged the defendant.

### OPIUM SMUGGLER ARRESTED.

FINED \$2,500.

The vigilance of an Indian constable,  
stationed on the Taiipo Road, a week  
ago resulted in the arrest of an opium  
smuggler.

The man, it appears, was walking  
along the road when he was stopped  
by the constable, and 83 tals of opium  
were found cleverly concealed in the  
lining of a letter bag he was carrying.  
The local value of the opium is about  
\$200, and had the smuggler succeeded in  
getting it out of the Colony he might  
have sold it for over \$1,500.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the  
defendant admitted the offence.

Mr. Wolfe fined him \$2,500; or, in  
default, six months' hard labour.



## THE MURDER OF SERGEANT LINFIELD.

## INDIAN CONSTABLE IN THE DOCK.

A great deal of interest was centred in the hearing of the case in which Sarduliah Khan, an Indian constable attached to the Naval Yard Police, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's, yesterday afternoon, with the murder of Sergeant Harry Linfield, of the same Force, a fortnight ago.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended.

## THE DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. H. W. Fitzroy Williams, surgeon at the Naval Hospital, stated that on the night of November 18th he received a telephone call and went to the Kowloon Naval Depot, about midnight. The body of the deceased, whom he knew personally, was pointed out to him lying at some distance, under the trees across the bridge. He did not approach the body at that time, and was unable to say whether Sergeant Linfield was dead. He examined the body, however, a quarter of an hour later, when it was brought near the main gate. The body was subsequently removed to the Naval Mortuary. He made an external examination in the Naval Yard, and a second external examination in the Mortuary, but did not hold a post mortem examination. He found two wounds, apparently the entrance and exit wounds of a bullet. The wound of entrance was on the left side of the stomach and the wound of exit on the right side of the stomach, but at a little lower level. The cause of death was haemorrhage as a result of the bullet wound.

Mr. King: You did not find the bullet, I understand?—Witness: No. Shown a bullet of the calibre of the cartridge used by the Dockyard police, witness stated that a similar bullet had killed the late sergeant.

The Magistrate: How long was the sergeant dead when the body was brought to you?—Witness: He had been dead about half-an-hour.

Plans of the scene of the murder were next put in.

## THE SENTRY'S STATEMENT.

Lance Sergt. No. 78 Gholum Hamid, said:—I belong to the Royal Naval Yard Police. I am stationed at Kowloon and have been there for five months. On November 18th I went on duty at 4 p.m. up to 12 mid-night. Prisoner came on duty at 6 p.m., and there were also four other constables. Sergt. Harry Linfield came on duty at 4 p.m. and had to remain till midnight. My duty was to remain at the main gate, but I was made patrol sergeant under instructions from the European sergeant. Prisoner was instructed to remain at the main gate and on No. 3 beat I cannot say how far the beat was. Sergeant Linfield was the only European on duty in the yard. I was first sent on my beat by the European Sergeant at 8.50 p.m., and came back at 7.15 p.m. Prisoner was at the main gate when I returned. At 8.40 p.m. I again went on patrol duty and returned at 9 p.m. Prisoner and the European sergeant were both there at the time. The next patrol I did was at 10.30 p.m. When I passed No. 3 beat for the third time I found it empty; prisoner was not there. I met the constable from No. 5 beat who reported all correct. When I was leaving No. 5 beat I heard a shot fired. I did not know the time at the moment, as I had no watch, but when I went to the main gate I found it was 11.15 p.m. I think I heard the first shot at 11.05 p.m. When I heard the shot I went back to the gate to make enquiries from the sergeant.

Mr. King: Did you go straight back to the gate?—Witness: Yes, I went back by the same route that I had started. I went to the gate by the back of the coal shed, and did not see the Sergeant or the Constable there. I then went to the two latrines to the yard and examined them, but did not find anyone there. When I came back from the latrine I found European sergeant, No. 10, Sergeant George, coming from his quarters along the sea-front. I examined the office before I examined the latrines as it was open, and found one rifle and 50 rounds of ammunition, kept in a bandolier, missing from the office. I then met Sergeant Thomas, who told me that Sergeant Linfield had been shot.

Mr. King: From the time you left the gate at 11.15 p.m. till you returned how many shots did you hear?—Witness: One.

Did you hear any more shots?—Yes, after Sergeant Thomas came to the office and Sergeant George was telephoning, I heard a shot coming from the direction of coal shed No. 20. It was about 11.25 p.m.

Did you hear any more?—Yes, after that I heard a continuous round of shots being fired.

Later, did you go to the petrol tanks with Sergeant Allen and another person?—Yes, it was about midnight. The tanks are near the coaling jetty. We went from the gates to the petrol tanks on a steam launch. I heard the sounds of firing from the direction of No. 20 when I went to the petrol tanks.

Prisoner: The witness has made two mistakes.

The Magistrate: What are they? Prisoner: Witness went in first patrol at 7.30 p.m.

Witness: No at 8.50 p.m.

Prisoner: And second patrol at 8.50 p.m.

Witness: No; I went on my round at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. King: Did you notice anything unusual as regards the prisoner or Sergeant Linfield?—Witness: No.

Did they have any quarrel that night?—Not in my presence.

As far as you know, had the defendant and the deceased had any quarrel before?—Not as far as I know.

Had you any suspicion that night that anything was wrong, or that anything of this sort was going to happen?—No. When did you see prisoner after hearing the first shot?—At 4.30 a.m., when he was in custody.

## THE FINDING OF THE BODY.

Sergeant George said: I am in charge of the Naval Yard Police at the Kowloon Depot. On the night of November 18th, at 11.15 o'clock, whilst in my quarters I heard the report of a fire-arm, followed by someone shouting in English for help. I did not recognise the voice.

I went on to the verandah of my house and saw someone running across the bridge. I did not recognise him, as the lights were not very good. I went down the stairs and ran towards the main, but before I reached him he had collapsed.

He was about fifteen or twenty feet away from the quarters. I recognised him as Sergeant Linfield. I knelt down, and did his coat, and spoke to him, but could see no signs of life in the body. He neither spoke nor moved.

Mr. King: Were there any signs to show why he had collapsed?—Witness: No, I did not examine him. Sergeant Thomas came up and I left him and went to the main gate. On my arrival I found that the rifle which is usually kept in the office missing. I looked for the bandolier of ammunition and found that missing as well. The bandolier contained fifty rounds of ammunition.

The Magistrate: Where was the rifle kept?—Witness: It was kept on a stand near the door, and the bandolier was kept in a desk inside the office. The desk was unlocked.

Was the rifle kept loaded?—No, unloaded.

Witness, continuing, said: When I went to the office I found no one at the main gate in duty. Prisoner was not to be seen. I came out of the office and looked in the direction of the South Jetty and the main gate and saw the previous witness standing near.

Mr. Wood, at this stage, adjourned the hearing till this afternoon.

PROFITING IN RACISIS.

A local fruiter, says the *Straits Echo*, has some very nice looking Australian apples for sale, but is asking the ridiculous price of thirty-five cents each, for them, at which figure, he says, he realizes just a bare profit. This is about a dollar a pound, and at this price, apples must, in Penang, remain a forbidden fruit for most people. It would be interesting to know what price the Australian and Tasmanian orchardist gets for his apples at the spot where they are grown. It is probably in the neighbourhood of a penny per pound, so that every pound of apples sold at a dollar in Penang represents a gross profit of two thousand seven hundred per cent. Who gets all this?

CROSS EXCHANGE CONTRACTS.

A Colombo telegram says that the exchange banks in Colombo have circulated leaflets to the effect that it is proposed as a tentative measure to discontinue the system of cross exchange contracts which have been in operation since February, 1917. The reason is that the position in India having recently become considerably easier owing to exchange banks there being able to obtain cover more readily for their sterling drafts there for sterling purchase, it is now possible to revert locally to the former system of purchasing exporters' sterling drafts without stipulating for cover, freight and insurance, still being paid.

A BESANT POSTAGE STAMP.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham asked: "Has Mrs. Besant issued an invitation postage stamp bearing her name and the legend 'Interned for God and country' and are letters and papers on which this stamp has been placed for propaganda purposes allowed to be transmitted through post in India?" Lord Lillingston replied that he had ascertained that some of these stamps on newspapers had reached Singapore. There was no evidence that the stamps had created a harmful effect. It was for the Government of India to deal with the matter and he had telegraphically enquired from India on the subject.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## CRIMINALS IN THE MAKING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The need for a reformatory in Hongkong is evidenced by the cases of snatching, which have occurred recently in the Colony. In most cases the offenders are ragged little urchins, whose ages range from ten to fifteen years. It is obviously desirable that they should be kept away from hardened and vicious criminals. At the present time, however, the little boy who has committed his first offence finds himself placed in the dock alongside all kinds of bad characters, and in cases where he has no self-respect to lose, he probably takes a pride in the fact that he is in such desperate company. It may be that a hardened criminal makes his acquaintance in the dock, remembers him when he is free, and enrolls him in his gang. He then becomes an Ishmaelite, with his hand against every peace-loving citizen. If, on the other hand, the little boy, when he first comes before the Court, were dealt with separately, as in England, and sent to a reformatory for a term of years, he would have an opportunity of learning some trade, and when discharged, would stand a chance of leading an honest life. It is to be hoped that the local Government will follow the example set by the Indian and Ceylon Governments, who, besides, providing reformatories for these embryo criminals, have also provided playgrounds for the poor. As a result of these measures crime amongst the younger generation has appreciably decreased in India and Ceylon. The same results can be achieved in Hongkong, if the Government will only interest themselves in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

## HUMANITARIAN.

## SPORT.

## GOLF.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The winner of the Bogey pool for November was L. N. Lee—all square. The Bogey pool for the week end 23/24th November was divided between W. Ross and T. M. Leith—8 down.

Mr. A. G. Coppin has kindly offered to present a silver cup to be competed for under the following conditions:—

Open to members with handicaps of 18 (or over). Four rounds, medal play, over the main course at Fanling at any time between 1st December, 1918, and 31st January, 1919. The best aggregate score to win. In the event of a tie, the final to be decided by match play over 18 holes. Entrance fee 50 cents per card, to be devoted to War Charities. Competitors must enter their names in the book before starting on their round, and it is particularly requested that all cards taken out may be returned, so as to give the Handicapping Committee the opportunity of revising handicaps.

THE "GLEDNING" FUND.

The Police Reserve Accountant sends us the following information concerning the above Fund, which was raised for the benefit of the widow and infant son of the late Sergeant Gledning, the victim of the Tai O station murder of July last. The subscriptions (together with \$28.48 bank interest) amounted to \$3,331.12. This included a sum of \$1,000.00 subscribed by the Hongkong Police and handed to Mr. Gledning by paid into the Fund at his own wish.

With this sum a draft on Singapore has been forwarded in favour of the South China War Savings Association for Straits 9,500 at 145, and a draft on Sydney for £3,150 in favour of Mrs. Gledning. The balance of \$2.05 was expended on the draft stamps.

The monies so invested have been handed to Mr. H. A. Niblett, the Official Trustee of the Colony of Hongkong, who in Trustees of this Fund under a settlement kindly drawn up by Mr. H. W. Looker.

The detailed list of subscriptions will appear in the next issue of the *Police Reserve Gazette* on the 19th inst.

EMBRYO CRIMINALS.

Two boys were charged at the Magistrate's, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with snatching gold car-picks from Chinese women.

In one case the defendant received eight strokes with the birch. The case against the second boy was adjourned till to-day.

## "HEATHER DAY."

## ST. ANDREW'S GOLF COURSE COMPETITIONS.

The results of the various competitions on St. Andrew's Golf Course during the "Heather Day" celebrations are as follows:—

Ladies' Championship, Medal play.—Mrs. Maitland and Miss Wilkinson tied with 57 strokes.

Men's Championship, Medal play.—H. B. L. Dowbiggin, 1st with 26; M. A. Murray, 2nd with 27.

Mixed Foursomes.—Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, 2d.

Ladies' Competition, Medal play.—Mrs. Hedley, 1st with 56; Mrs. Ritchie and Miss Denison tie with 57.

Bogey Pool.—Messrs. H. A. Lammert, J. MacDonald, E. Evans and J. R. Charles tie with 3 down.

Men's Competition, Medal play.—H. B. L. Dowbiggin, 1st with 24; D. MacLaren, 2nd with 25.

Ladies' Clock Golf.—Mrs. Neighbour, 1st with 21; Lady Rees Davies, Mrs. McKenar and Mrs. Neighbour tie for 2nd place.

Men's Clock Golf.—Mr. J. Hyde, T. M. Leitch, A. C. Franklin, and W. B. Neighbour tie with 20 each.

Special ladies' prize for largest number of entries.—Mrs. Ritchie.

Special ladies' prize for largest number of entries.—F. Maitland.

As the course will not be available after to-day it is desirable that ties should be played off by this evening.

## BISLEY SHOOT.

The result of the grouping competition is as follows:—

1st, Mr. J. Dalziel.

2nd, Mr. M. Manuk.

3rd, Mr. A. K. Mackenzie.

A card by the Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G., was the next best, and ran the 3rd prize-winner's very closely.

The lottery prize went to Ticket No. 318. Prizes can be obtained on application to Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.

CABARET HALL TO BE OPENED ON SATURDAY.

We are informed that arrangements are in progress to open the Cabaret as a Dancing Hall, next Saturday evening. A fee of \$2 will be charged to gentlemen, but the officials connected with "Heather Day" and St. Andrew's Fair, desire that the ladies who assisted at these functions will attend the dance as the guests of the former.

There will be no raffles or other money-raising schemes; the evening merely representing the desire of the officials that those who were good enough to assist shall be thanked for their good work which secured such excellent results.

SHAN OVERLOADED LAUNCH.

CHINESE SOLDIERS IN HONGKONG.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, Yan Yee, master of the steam launch *Kung Hong*, was charged with having carried 140 passengers in excess of the number allowed by licence, on October 28th outside the local trade limits in the waters of the Colony.

Constable Griffin said that he boarded the *Kung Hong* outside the Fu Tan Mun Pass and counted 239 passengers. The allowance was 70 outside local trade limits.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, for the defendant, asked whether the launch was coming out of Hongkong.

Constable Griffin replied that she was coming from eastward.

The defendant said he had been coxswain of the launch for the last three months. He left Shan Mi on October 25th for Hongkong, carrying a Chinese Army officer, Defendant, who arrived in Hongkong on the evening of October 25th, remained in Hongkong for two days. On October 27th 127 soldiers came on board in two batches. There were no other passengers.

The Magistrate found that the launch was lying in Hongkong, and that the defendant had loaded the passengers without any attempt to keep within the number allowed by the licence. Owing to the excessive fine a fine of \$50 was imposed.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1230.

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Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Gateway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "Hingwah."

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White and Natural,

from \$1.00 per pair

## SUEDE FINISH COTTON GLOVES

White and Yellow

\$2.00 per pair

## DENTS' KID AND SUEDE GLOVES

White, Grey, Black, Tan,

from \$3.00 per pair

## WHITE 16-BUTT. EVENING GLOVES

\$4.50 per pair

## FOR GENTLEMEN

## JAEGER'S WOOL GLOVES

White, Khaki, Natural, Black,

from \$1.00 per pair

## NATURAL CHAMOIS LEATHER

\$2.75 per pair

## DENTS' BROWN BUCKSKIN

\$6.00 per pair

" " " LINED WOOL \$6.50 per pair

MOTOR GAUNTLETS LINED WOOL \$9.50 per pair

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IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

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A *Long's* brand "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal ingredients of *Long's* brand Macaroni, Noodles, Vermicelli, etc., and contain more nutriment than any other brand. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agents. Orders executed promptly.

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Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3285.  
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Gateway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable Address: "Hingwah."



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## "HEATHER DAY" RAFFLE.

Match-box	Winning Number.
"B" Cuckoo	57
Tea Caddy Doll (won by J. Edgecombe)	136
Cushion "X"	29
Canaries	27
Cushion	17
Chatelaine	80

The above Articles may be had by applying to the "MATRON", Government Civil Hospital, during Office hours, i.e. 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

BY kind permission of the Military Authorities a DANCE will be held on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, at 8.30 p.m., in the Cabaret Dance Hall, Murray Parade Ground. Tickets of admission, including Light Refreshment, at \$2 per head, will be obtainable at the entrance. The Officials connected with Heather Day and the Fair requested all Ladies who assisted in these functions to attend as their guests. Any surplus funds after expenses are paid will go to St. Andrew's War Charities. Late trains and ferries will be arranged. There will be no auctions, raffles or other organisations. The Refreshments will be supplied by the Hongkong Hotel.

P. TOD,  
Hon. Secretary.  
[2749]

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## REMINDER.

MEMBERS are reminded that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held THIS EVENING in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., at 8.15 p.m. It is hoped all Members will make it convenient to be present. JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, December 3rd, 1918. [2751]

## WANTED.

HOUSE or FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, Peak or Upper Levels, from January.  
Apply to—  
J. W. WHITE,  
P.W.D.  
[2752]

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CAR New six-cylinder 6 Passenger Touring. Driven only 1100 miles. Perfect condition. Will accept reasonable offer. Owner leaving Colony.  
Apply—  
Box 2753  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[2753]

## THE CHINA LIGHT &amp; POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, HONGKONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of DECEMBER, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, assenting to Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, viz.—  
(1) That it is desirable to reconstruct this Company, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Hugh Frank Campbell of St. George's Building, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration of One hundred dollars.

(2) That the General Managers of this Company, be authorised and requested to form and procure to be incorporated, a new Company to be called the "China Light & Power Company (1918), Ltd." (of which they shall be appointed by Agreement General Managers) with the objects (inter alia) of acquiring the undertaking, plant, book-debts and all other assets whatsoever of this Company, and of carrying on business in or near Kowloon and/or elsewhere if thought desirable with Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., Hongkong, and their successors in business as General Managers so long as the General Managers for the time being (if a corporation) or (if a partnership or firm) any one or more partner or partners in the firm of the General Managers individually or collectively shall hold not less than one thousand shares of the Company.

(3) That the proposed Memorandum and Articles of such new Company shall be submitted to this meeting and be and same are hereby approved and that the Liquidator be authorised to consent to the registration of such new Company with such Memorandum and Articles accordingly.

(4) That the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting (marked "A") and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator on the one part and The China Light & Power Company (1918), Ltd. of the other part, be approved; and that the Liquidator be authorised pursuant to section 185 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as he with the approval of the General Managers of the new Company thinks fit.

(5) That the Liquidator be authorised to obtain advances from the General Managers of new monies requisite upon such terms as he thinks fit.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1918.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
[2754]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## FOUND.

IN Kowloon, a long haired Black and white DOG. Breed uncertain. Licence No. 743.  
Owner can have same by applying at the PALACE HOTEL, Kowloon.  
[2755]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF FREDERICK ALAN BIDER late of the Public Works Department, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Executive Engineer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 88 of the Ordinance (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 15th day of December, 1918.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their claims in to the Undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 2nd day of December, 1918.  
GOLDING & PHILLIPS,  
Solicitors for the Executor,  
St. George's Building,  
Hongkong. [2758]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF LAM CHO HING (林漢興) alias LAM TSE FING (林治平) late of No. 11, Chiu Wo Lane (清和里), SAI KWAN (西關), Canton in the Province of Kwong Tung in the Republic of China, Medicine Dealer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 88 of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims against the Estate of the above named deceased to the 15th day of January, 1919. Creditors and others are hereby required to send in their Claims to the undersigned by that date.

Dated the 2nd day of December, 1918.  
GEO. K. HALL BEUTON & CO.,  
York Building, Chater Road,  
Hongkong,  
Solicitors for the Executrix of the Estate of the above-named deceased.  
[2757]

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## FANCY DRESS (CALICO) BALL.

## CITY HALL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1918, 9 P.M.

## TICKETS—

Members of Police Reserve	85.
Non-Members	85.
Ladies	Free.

Tickets may be obtained by or through members of the Police Reserve only. Applications must be made in person to the Applications Committee at Headquarters Club on and after Tuesday, December 3rd, on and after the hours of 5 and 6 p.m. Applications by letter will not be attended to.

Calico Fancy Dress is not compulsory. Other Fancy Dress or Ordinary Evening Dress may be worn. Prizes will be given, however, only for the most original costumes made of Calico.

The issue of Tickets will close at latest on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10th, but at an earlier date if necessary.  
[2757]

## SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

## THEIR 30TH ANNUAL "AL FRESCO FETE"

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

in the Compound of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, on SUNDAY.

DECEMBER 8th, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Admission: ... \$1.

Each ticket of admission carries with it the right to a souvenir if presented at the Souvenir Stalls on the evening of the Fete only.

Tickets can be had from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH and Messrs. GRAÇA & CO., Admission Free.

In the afternoon from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Children's Stalls will be opened and Tea and Cakes will be served.

Hongkong, November 12th, 1918. [2651]

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.  
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.  
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.  
MANAGERS.  
[2639]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JAMES STEER, chronometer, clock and nautical instrument repairer, notifies his patrons that he has removed from No. 4, D'ARVILLE STREET, to No. 9, 1st Hovse Street.  
JAMES STEER.  
[2745]

## SANTARY BOARD OFFICE.

## HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC BUILDINGS (CLEANLINESS, and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMED-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roof in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its discharging walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th December, 1918.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tack Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end, through the Yau-mai service Reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

D. DANBY,  
Secretary.  
Dated this 30th day of November, 1918. [2738]

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[26]

## NEWINGTON COLLEGE.

STANMORE, SYDNEY.

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Three Wigram Allen and Schofield Scholarships and Four Open Scholarships.

Every attention given to the welfare and comfort of Boarders.

Prospectus on application to Messrs. David Farr & Co., Accountants for the Trustees—350, George Street, Sydney.

References permitted to the Hon. the Minister for Education—Sydney.  
[2752]

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You will never grow tired of making Erector Models because

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P.O. Box 620.  
HONGKONG  
[2648]

## INTIMATION

## BULL DOG

## LIGHT ALE

Pints and Splits.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 16.

19.

BIRTH.

NICOLL.—On December 1st, at 6, Queen's Gardens, the wife of C. D. NICOLL of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BARRADAS—BOUZA.—At the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Shanghai, on November 25th, EZEIRO AVOVERO BARRADAS, to GISSILA DA SOUZA.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C.

London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 3RD, 1918.

THE FLATTERY OF THE STRONG.

THREE great ideas have emerged from the wreckage and the welter of the war. Among the Allies the League of Nations represents a lofty political and supernatural idea. Probably only the temperate evolved by a spiritual awakening could have brought it into the workshop of practical politicians, and great care and enthusiasm will be required for forging it into some definite shape. In Russia the Bolshevik idea has leapt into prominence, swaying the nation in such an unexpected and unfortunate manner that thoughtful people dread lest the evil should spread and finally wreck civilisation. Then there is the Mittel-Europa idea which, we may be sure, still retains its grip upon the imagination of the German people, who may be expected to strive by political strategy to carry into effect that which they have failed to achieve by force of arms. Though these ideas appear very dissimilar, they have a common root in the general dissatisfaction with the conditions which existed in pre-war days. They have, also, in common that they represent an endeavour to get away from the old sovereignties and to substitute for them something bigger and better. It may seem strange that, in the midst of the awakened sense of nationalism for which the war has been primarily responsible, these supernatural ideas should be occupying the mind of mankind. None of President Wilson's phrases has been more applauded than that which declared "The world must be made safe for Democracy." Nor has any of the results of the war

been more alarming than the spread of Bolshevism, which makes us, in our more anxious moments, ask: "Is Democracy safe for the world?" It is easy to shift the centre of gravity of government from the hands of an Emperor and a clique of aristocratic bureaucrats to those of men of the working class, but it does not follow that the vices will be eliminated. "The world is to be won for the working man," cried a labour-leader in a speech made during the war. To many an uneducated mind it must seem so simple and so just that, as Democracy has won a great victory, therefore, by way of compensation for the hardships endured during the struggle, Democracy should enforce the formula "More money, less work."

No thoughtful person will deny that the betterment of the conditions of the life led by millions of workers is the greatest and most urgent problem to be solved. It is folly, however, to assume that "more money" means necessarily a better standard of living—an improvement in the conditions of labour and of home life, and an increase of general refinement and education. Too often "more money" results only in more lavish and wasteful expenditure, more ostentation, and more vulgarity. "Less work" is a demand which, at once arouses our sympathy when uttered by those whose life seems to be one long and monotonous routine of labour. Yet if leisure is only to be spent in idleness, drunkenness or gambling the result is of no advantage to the individual, to the State, or to mankind. Democracy is only safe and beneficial if it inspires mankind with noble ideals and produces a more elevated state of society. That is the lesson taught by Bolshevism.

We may grant, at once, that it was the autocratic system of government that was the chief cause of the greatest of all world-tragedies, but there have been other contributing causes. Brute force and vain ambition have not triumphed, but human nature is still very far off perfection. One of the most amazing revelations of the war has been that it was, apparently, easier for men to die as heroes than to live unselfishly. Some natures were incredibly mean in the sacrifice of small things, while others were so generous that they cheerfully gave up life itself. In those respects the poor were neither better nor worse than the rich; if there were "profiteers" there were also strikers.

The only way to make the world safe for the leaders of the nations to be careful of the system of values. Of all things that should be encouraged, the spirit of independence and rebellion against coercion is perhaps, the most important. Criticism must not be stifled, always assuming that it is not inspired by motives of personal hostility or petty jealousy. If we are to do away with pride of birth we must insist the more strongly upon pride of citizenship. Money often enables a man to wield very great power, but power can be gained in other ways. The Labour leader or the Government official may have an almost insignificant balance at the bank, but many people are unable to resist the temptation to flatter them when they have the privilege of wielding power. It was the flattery of the strong that led the Kaiser and his satellites down the slippery slope; and it was flattery of a whole nation by the Bolshevik leaders that was the undoing of Russia. In the small European communities in China there are conditions which enormously increase the temptations to take advantage of the weakness of human nature by the employment of the weapon of flattery. "Beware also of him who flatters you, and commends you to your face . . . most probably he has either deceived and abused you, or means to do so," wrote an English philosopher, and we know that the counsel is sound. It is only by maintaining healthy public opinion that such evils can be avoided. Fortunately, in the past history of this Colony there have usually been men courageous enough to express their opinions with candour. There is no better safety-valve for a community than open and honest criticism. Freedom for the small nations has been won; let us see to it that freedom for the individual is not lost. The British have always jealously guarded that privilege, and we hope they will never surrender it.

The sum of Frs. 46,883,730 has been subscribed in Shanghai to the French Victory Loan. Towards this total the Chinese have contributed Frs. 4,359,800.

No cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held to-day at 5.15 p.m. in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Sir Richard Dane has been staying in Shanghai with Mr. Stephen at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Sir Richard is leaving for Ceylon and afterwards for Egypt.

An extraordinary general meeting of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., will be held at the offices of the Company on Wednesday, December 11th, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Central Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$100 from Dr. A. S. Games to the *di Fiesco Fete* to be held on the 8th instant.

The Hon. Charles R. Crane, a prominent business man of America, has just completed a visit to China, having been commissioned by President Wilson to view the country from a business man's standpoint.

"The Virgin Birth," the second of a series of studies on "The Foundation Truths of Christianity," is to be considered at a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to be held in St. Paul's College this evening at 8 p.m. Members and others interested are cordially invited to be present. The opening speaker will be the Rev. H. Copley Moyle.

Mr. Hermon J. White, who returned to the Colony on leave six weeks ago, leaves for Egypt this morning. He was entertained to a farewell dinner last evening by a number of his friends. The hope was expressed that he would be back again in the Colony soon, and all present joined heartily in toasting his health and wishing him *bon voyage*.

Mr. Deaman Fuller gives his next organ recital in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 8 p.m. Probably what many will consider the principal feature of the programme is John Ireland's "Elegiac Romance," a work full of tone, colour and contrasts, and one which is a typical example of the modern British school. Other items will be Bach's noble "Parsaphia in C minor," the March from "Tigud Jorsalfar" by Grieg, a Parry's "Choral Prelude," Batiste's famous Andante in G. (included in response to many requests), and a "Meditation" by E. d'Evry.

On the eve of Mr. B. A. Hale's departure from the Colony the staff of the *China Mail* presented him with an address and a silver bowl, suitably inscribed, in token of their good wishes. Mr. Hale, in acknowledgment, said he felt deeply touched by this mark of the staff's appreciation, and he would treasure the memento. He had no desire to return to the East, but in the sweet bye and bye, when the Pedder Street to Paddington railway is completed, he might do so. It was a great disappointment to Mr. Hale's colleagues on the other local papers that they were unable to carry out their intention of entertaining him owing to the suddenness of his departure.

## WEDDING AT MACAO.

## SOARES-LORENA.

St. Lawrence's Church, Macao, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Saturday, the bridegroom being Dr. Jose C. Soares and the bride Miss Maria Luiza dos Santos, step-daughter of Commander Mogalhes Correa, ex-Harbour Master, and Mrs. Mogalhes Correa.

The bride, who was attired in white silk, was given away by her step-father. She was attended by the Misses Correa (sisters), Silva Mendes, and Beca, as bridesmaids.

Following the ceremony at the Church, a largely attended reception was held at the house of the bride's parents. The toast of the newly-married couple was proposed by Mr. Fernando Menzies.

Dr. and Mrs. Soares were the recipients of a large number of valuable presents, not only from the Portuguese community, but also from the Chinese and foreign communities.



# THE WAR.

## THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE:

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S SPEECH: "WE ARE FOR EVER UNITED."

### BRITISH PREMIER ON PEACE TERMS:

"SUBMARINE PIRATES AND THOSE RESPONSIBLE MUST BE PUNISHED"

EARLIER CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH MAJESTIES IN PARIS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC OFFICIAL WELCOME.

PARIS, November 30th.

The city of Paris gave an official welcome to His Majesty the King and his two sons. They were received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant ceremony. The King, in a short speech, expressed his pleasure at the warmth of the reception.

When driving to the various functions, the King was greeted by a crowd as enthusiastic and numerous as on the previous day.

This morning, the King left Paris to visit the Armies and scenes of the recent victories.

At dinner, at the British Embassy, the King conferred on Marshal Foch the Order of Merit, saying it was the highest Order which it was in his power to confer on the great Commander of the Allied Armies.

### KING'S PLEASANT SPEECH.

LONDON, November 29th.

Speaking at a luncheon in the Hotel de Ville in Paris, H.M. the King expressed his pleasure at re-visiting Paris. He paid a tribute to the unshakable confidence of the Parisians in those critical and dangerous hours which, with the intrepid courage of the glorious soldiers of France, powerfully contributed to the victory of the Allies.

His Majesty said he rejoiced to see how little Paris had suffered from its trials. The affectionate cordiality of the welcome which the Parisians had given him again assured him of the warm sentiments of the French nation towards him and his people.

The King concluded by expressing his most fervent wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the Parisians, whom he was delighted to call his friends.

"WE ARE FOR EVER UNITED."

PARIS, November 29th.

A Havas message says:— With unmeasured warmth of feeling the French nation, represented by Paris, welcomed the King of England and his two soldier sons.

The King came to congratulate the President of the Republic on the end of the war, the great victories, and the stranglehold of the invincible Navy.

The full significance of the visit was found in the exchange of the toasts at the State banquet. President Poincaré, in an eloquent speech, declared that an alliance such as that between France and England must continue for human progress. "Together we have suffered, together we have fought, together we have vanquished. We are for ever united."

The King's reply dwelt on the same theme. The war had created a union of hearts and an identity of interests between France and England which must constantly grow closer, contributing to the consolidation of peace and the progress of civilisation. To-day's military function was not to anticipate the great day, when the chiefs of all the Allied nations are to ride through a triumphal arch amid their troops. Victory was to found a future League of Peace.

The French newspapers point out that the world is safe for Democracy. Thousands of Parisians lining the route of King George's triumphal procession were blissfully content.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S STIRRING SPEECH.

PARIS, November 30th.

President Poincaré, replying to the King's speech, after reviewing the fruitless Anglo-French effort to prevent the outbreak of war said: "It was then that to a history, so rich in magnificent pages, that Great Britain added an incomparable chapter, not only of a naval and military glory, but of a moral strength and human greatness. She realised immediately that hostilities would be long and would demand of the British Empire a gradual formation of a powerful army, and the creation of enormous quantities of material."

The enormous nature of the task had not frightened her in the least. She had called to the work of war all her Dominions and Colonies, and from one end of the world to the other the cry of love was the reply.

He did not know of a finer spectacle than of peoples scattered all over the face of the earth rising at the same moment, with the same spirit, in order to fly to the Mother-country's aid.

What noble recompense has the spirit of liberty, which has always inspired the administration of the British Empire, received in this universal fidelity! Enlarged by all these contingents, the armies of Great Britain have, during the whole war, gained in experience and improved their tactics in warfare and paved the way by more striking successes for that marvellous series of victories which compelled the enemy to solicit an Armistice."

### A PERMANENT ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE?

LONDON, November 29th.

Most Paris newspapers regard the speeches of H.M. the King and President Poincaré as foreshadowing a permanent Anglo-French alliance. The King this morning received, at the British Embassy, a number of British soldiers on leave. His Majesty lunched at the Foreign Ministry.

The King and President Poincaré attended a reception at the Town Hall in the afternoon, and a banquet held at the British Embassy in the evening.

After visiting British troops, His Majesty and the Princess are going to Brussels to visit their Belgian Majesties.

### MARSHAL FOCH TO VISIT LONDON.

Complying with the desire of the British Government, M. Clemenceau will be accompanied to London by Marshal Foch.

### ARRIVAL OF ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, November 30th.

M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. Signor Orlando and Col. House will accompany them. Their arrival is to be the occasion of a ceremonious welcome. The Allied Chiefs are going to London to take part in the preliminary peace conversations.

### THE FRENCH NAVY.

### SEVEN THOUSAND MEN TO BE RELEASED.

PARIS, November 30th.

The French Minister of Marine has decided to release men in the Navy over 40 years of age, or fathers of four children, making 7,000 available for the mercantile marine.

## THE PEACE THAT MUST COME.

### BRITISH PREMIER ON THE TERMS.

LONDON, November 29th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Newcastle on the occasion of the conferment on him of the freedom of the City, said that peace must be sternly just. After peace, the Germans domiciled in the United Kingdom would never again be allowed to betray this country. We should proceed upon the old principle regarding indemnities—that the loser pays. Germany must pay the cost of the war to the limit of its capacity. This would not be permitted by letting Germany dump cheap goods into the United Kingdom. Continuing, the Premier asked if nobody was going to be punished for the crimes of the war. He meant to see that the men who treated our prisoners inhumanely should be made responsible. This country would go to the court with a clean conscience. There was no stain on her records.

Mr. Lloyd George said he did not wish to pursue any policy of vengeance when the war was over; but we must act now, that men, who in the future might feel tempted to follow the example of those rulers, who plunged the world into war, will know what is awaiting them at the end of it. Whoever devastated another's land ought to be responsible for it and should be punished for damage inflicted. If no one was going to be made responsible for war, all he could say was there is one justice for the poor wretched criminal, and another for Kings and Emperors. (Renewed cheers.) The submarine pirates must be punished. Mr. Lloyd George said that the investigation of all these crimes shall be perfectly fair. We must see that the action we now take will be just, fearless, and relentless, and show such criminals that war shall never be repeated in the world's history.

### GERMANY'S FUGITIVE ROYALTIES.

### EX-KAISERIN ARRIVES IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, November 29th.

The ex-Kaiserin has arrived at Maarsbergen, near Utrecht, en route to join the ex-Kaiser.

### DEMAND FOR ALLIED ACTION.

LONDON, November 30th.

The French papers are unanimous in urging that immediate action be taken by the Allies, and that the Kaiser be handed over by Holland.

According to the *Daily News*, the Kaiser is contemplating an early return to Germany.

It is suggested that, as a temporary measure, the Kaiser and Crown Prince should be sent into Allied territory pending a final decision as to their fate.

### TROUBLOUS GERMANY.

### BADEN PROGRESSIVES' APPEAL.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.

A telegram from Karlsruhe states that the Baden Progressive Party has appealed to the Badeners to free themselves from "Bolshevik Berlin's Dictatorship."

The appeal greets the Wuertembergers, the Austrians and the Hessians as brothers and joint enemies of Prussian militarism and Berlin anarchy.

### FEELING BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH GERMANY.

The Bavarian authorities have arrested a German courier en route to Berlin from Austria, and seized his documents. The incident has accentuated the conflict between North and South Germany.

### REPATRIATION OF GERMANS.

### SOUTH AFRICAN FEELING.

JOHANNESBURG (delayed).

Viscount Cave's statement in the House of Lords on November 28th and 29th regarding the repatriation of Germans has evoked keen interest.

It is strongly felt that the Germans interned in South Africa, numbering several thousands, should be repatriated. If Australia and Canada object to the Germans it is felt that South Africa must follow suit.

## THE BELGIAN PARLIAMENT RETURN TO ITS PROPER HOME.

LONDON, November 29th.

The Belgian Parliament has gone to Brussels from Havre.

### LATEST CABLES.

### A MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

THE LATE MR. DUNCAN MACKINNON.

LONDON, December 2nd.

The late Mr. Duncan Mackinnon, formerly Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company, has left an estate of the value of £1,791,000.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### BRITISH COTTON WORKERS. ANOTHER STRIKE THREATENED.

LONDON, November 30th.

The Operative Cotton-Spinners' Amalgamation has voted by 10,133 to 424 in favour of striking during the second week of December for a 40 per cent advance on current wages.

The vote of the Card-rooms' Amalgamation also shows a large majority in favour of a strike for a similar advance. The employers have offered an advance of 40 per cent on pre-war wages.

### THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE. FIFTY THOUSAND DEATHS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, November 29th.

It is authoritatively estimated that there were 50,000 deaths due to influenza among Europeans and coloured people in South Africa during the recent epidemic.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 30th.

The silver market is quiet.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

### GERMANS BEING INTERNED AT LAST.

PEKING, December 1st.

The Chinese Government has suddenly commenced the internment of Germans on a big scale. Twenty large Temples on the Western Hills near Peking are being fitted out for their reception.

During the last few days prominent Germans have been interned, and others will be interned as fast as the Temples are equipped. Women and children are accompanying their male relatives voluntarily.

### HOLLAND'S ATTITUDE RESENTED.

Allied resentment to the Dutch is reflected here by the Allies bringing pressure to bear on the President to cancel, at the last moment, neutral Ministers' invitations to the Presidential banquet on Friday night.

The attitude of Holland's representative respecting German affairs in China, as revealed by the publication of a Chinese White Book to-day, is provoking this action.

### RAILWAY DISPUTE AT TIENTSIN.

PEKING, December 2nd.

A message from Tientsin states that there has been trouble between the railway police and a foreign Inspector of the Tientsin Railway Company. The police destroyed 67 cars, and one of their number was shot by the Inspector. Railway traffic is suspended.

### THE JAPANESE LOAN.

It is said that Hsi Shih-chang has signed the agreement for the ten million dollar loan from Japan.

### THE KAISER AND THE PSALMS.

When inciting the men at Krupp's to give him a vote of confidence and to fight the last ditch, the Kaiser quoted the 66th Psalm: "O Lord, thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall nourish thee, and shall not suffer the righteous to fall for ever." Between answering "calls" and attending delegate meetings, a London German has copied his Prayer Book, and writes to point out that the Kaiser forgot to quote the preceding verse, which runs: "But the words of his mouth were softer than butter, having war in his heart; his words were smoother than oil, and yet he was very swords."

## AN OVERLOADED AND UNWILDLY PARLIAMENT.

### A PLEA FOR DEVOLUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We are fighting for the principle that public opinion shall control public affairs. The method of applying that principle to the governance of whole nations was first realised in this country. In England was lit the candle from which beacons of freedom have been kindled throughout the world. The English initiated the practice of governing themselves. And yet, in the years which preceded this war, their actual conditions of life in their home-country compared unfavourably with those in the overseas Dominions and in the United States. So says the *Round Table* in an article on the Better Government of the United Kingdom.

DOUBTFUL BLESSINGS OF FREEDOM. More disquieting still, it says, was the feeling that in many respects they were worse than those of peoples whose rulers openly denied the doctrine of popular control. What spiritual life could the millions in these islands who were underfed, under-clothed and under-housed, or to the thousands gorged with an overabundance of material things? The social framework had not been remodelled to fit vast and far-reaching changes in life, nor yet to satisfy juster conceptions of the duty owed by each to all. Whole classes were living in a state which offended an awakening public conscience.

The blame for these evils could not be located or assigned to any one man or body of men. No candid person believed that the prevalent evils could be cured without invoking the aid, guidance and authority of the State. The defects of the social fabric were such as nothing short of corporate action could redress. In sight or indeed that the Government of this country was capable of setting it in motion. The people first dedicated to the principle of self-government were signally failing to do justice to themselves and their own fate. Good government is in truth no substitute for self-government. Yet institutions purporting to be free must be judged by something more than their flowers and leaves. Where the fruits of justice and good living fail, it is time to look to the roots. The chances are that the real sop of public control is ceasing to flow.

FOR THE FIRST TIME. For the moment war has strangely abated some of the evils which afflicted this country. Its horrors have awakened public conscience. For the first time in the history of England the necessities of life are being met with some reference to social justice. A wholesale consumption of capital is producing a widespread prosperity. We are for the moment a people forced to divide and devour one another. But this counterfeit plenty will aggravate the difficulties and dangers which will follow the peace. The need for reform, for wide and far-reaching adjustments in the law and machinery of government, will be tenfold greater than before the war. The work to be done will be infinitely heavier, and whether the power of public opinion will be able to effect these changes becomes a question more urgent than ever.

THE GREAT QUESTION. So far the answer given to the question has been the old and well worn expedient of extending the franchise, of multiplying the number of people qualified to issue a mandate. But the question whether the existing machinery of government can give effect to their mandates, or even raise the points upon which mandates are really required has scarcely been asked and has certainly as yet received no answer. And yet the question is no new one.

AN OVERLOADED EXECUTIVE. In Germany there is, in round numbers, about one government to every 2,500,000 souls; in Switzerland one to every 170,000; in the United States one to every 1,000,000; in Canada one to every 800,000; in Australia one to every 700,000; in South Africa one to every 1,000,000. In the United Kingdom 45,000,000 people are served by a single executive and legislative body which have also to control the external affairs of a quarter of mankind. The vast unrealised force of British democracy has but one obsolete dynamo which cannot develop the power required by its administrative machinery. A great volume of that power goes roaring down the rapids, magnificent but useless, because unharmed.

ENOUGH TO MAN FIVE PARLIAMENTS. Parliament is unable to deal with the needs of the British Isles because those needs are too many and various. No assembly could possibly consider and decide all the questions calling for decision in so vast and complicated a society. There are not enough days in the year nor hours in the day. But the House of Commons is further handicapped by its enormous size, which is partly due to the fact that there is only one body to which to represent any interest too wide for a county council to handle, 670 members sit in the present house.

THE NEXT WILL CONTAIN NO LESS THAN 707, a number sufficient to man one central and four provincial assemblies. And every one of those bodies will be more efficient than the House of Commons, if only because each of them would then be of manageable size. The growing difficulty of passing the measures needed for efficient government is largely responsible for the tendency of British politics to decline from the plane of statesmanship to that of the demagogue. In recent years proposals have been made and more from the standpoint of mere sentiment.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## LAST NIGHT'S NAVAL CONCERT.

### IN AID OF CHARITY.

An enjoyable concert was held at the Naval Canteen last night in aid of the Trafalgar Fund of the Seaman's and Marines' Orphans Homes. There was a crowded house, those present including H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Commodore and Mrs. Gurner, and a number of military and naval officers.

The concert opened with an orchestral selection by a naval band, following which Mr. Brock sang "The Skipper's Wooing." Mr. Hannibal, who was to have supplied the next item, was unavoidably absent. A trio "Serenade" by Miss V. Young (piano), Miss R. Young (violin), and Professor Gonzales (cello), was one of the best items on the programme. They were insistently encored and concluded a familiar Beethoven by Offenbach. Mr. Canavan, in a lady's costume, next sang "Just as the sun goes down." Mrs. Kennett made her bow to the Hongkong public with two violin solos "Chanson Louis XIII." and "Fugue" and "Comperan." Kreisler. Her technique was extremely good, but her item would have been better appreciated had her violin been more resonant. It was plain, however, that she is a very accomplished violinist, and is a distinct acquisition to local musical talent. The "Chanson" was the more appealing item of the two. Mr. Kennett accompanied her, and proved himself a pianist of no mean merit. Mrs. Jennings, who was to have provided a song was absent owing to indisposition. The first part of the programme closed with the song "La Partida," in Spanish, by Mr. E. C. Anderson. He possesses an unusually good baritone, and was encored three times and in response to the third encore, he sang the well-known "Trumpeter." After another selection by a naval band, Mr. Robert Sutherland kept the house in roars of laughter for some minutes with "Send Stunt," a song that involved the imitation of a lady's voice. As an encore he gave an excellent imitation of a slight-of-hand performance of, he said, some 40 years ago. A song by Mr. Brock came next. The "Two Dances" by Miss Vivienne Young, who was accompanied by the naval band, was performed in that young lady's usual graceful style. Miss Gladys Brock then rendered "A Birthday Song" and showed that she has a very promising voice. Mr. Canavan was responsible for another comic song which was well received. A. P. M. Lewis sang two Indian love songs, his powerful baritone being heard to advantage. Misses Baby and Roschard Young were much applauded for the elegant manner in which they danced the horn-pipe and the sword jig. Mr. Allen's cello solo "Simple Song" was much enjoyed. The concert revealed some new talent which it is hoped will not be lost sight of in future entertainments.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CANTON, December 2nd.

### THE PRESIDENT AND THE EX-PREMIER.

Following upon the statement that the President and the ex-Premier are at variance, comes a telegraphic message from Peking stating that the members of the Anlu Society and the warlike Tsuchuns in Peking are endeavouring to put the ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui in Han Shih-chang's place as President. The Tsuchuns have demanded that the President shall allow them: (1) to reorganise their armies; (2) to raise money for military expenditure; (3) to elect the Vice-President; (4) to form a new Cabinet; (5) to protect the new Senate. It is said that the President has refused these demands, and has announced that anyone opposing the peace proposals will be treated as an outlaw.

### THE GERMANS IN SHANGHAI.

Following the discovery of the plot in the German Consulate the British Consul has proposed that all the Germans in any part of Shanghai shall be ordered to clear out. The British Consul has consulted his Home Government on the matter and has notified the Civil Governor. The Civil Governor has referred the request to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Military Government.

### THE CHINA BANK.

The China Bank in Canton was reopened to-day and exchange bureaux were established in the Bank and in the money changer's shops.

### STRIKE AVERTED.

It is reported that the staff of the Telegraph Company, who had decided to go on strike, if they were not paid, have now been given two months' salary. The amounts still outstanding will be paid shortly. The threatened strike, therefore, has been averted.

### A GREAT QUESTION.

When our Government has done its best to win this war and to save the liberties of the world, the question will still remain why it did so little to prevent the war. How was it that public opinion failed so utterly to grasp the conditions in Europe which led to this war, or to take measures to neutralise their growth? There are several reasons beyond the scope of this article, but one at least was absorbed in domestic affairs that an adequate discussion of external affairs was out of the question. In the light of this sad experience, external affairs must will exercise a primary claim on the time of Parliament after the war. So far from being able to grapple with social reform, the trees in this field will accumulate more rapidly than ever. While Government is busy with the forest, the thistles which choke this unwedded garden will ripen and shed new seed.



## WHY WORRY?



"Why worry? The War's over!" So it is. We have all heard that remark more than once, but there is much to "worry" about yet. We're not out of the game simply because the Huns have laid down their guns. What you gave on Heather Day and at the Fair is surely not the limit of your sacrifice! There are thousands and thousands of brave men condemned to pass the rest of their lives in misery unless we rally to the aid of the great work of healing. Thanks to the Army and Navy, we have had, and will continue to have, a very comfortable time in Hongkong. It is our duty then to "worry," in order that the maimed and sick, the human wreckage of the great war of Liberty, may be restored. Every one of us here owes a great debt to the men who fought and bled in the war—a debt which we can never repay. But we can show our appreciation by giving our last cent to the great work of mercy in which so many noble men and women are engaged at home. Money is urgently needed. Shall we grudge it now that the war is won? Never let it be said that our patriotism and honour petered out with the echo of the last shot. Don't say that you put every cent you had into Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair. The War Bond Drawing is for the same cause, and its success must be written down in the annals of the Colony's giving as another endeavour to show tangible appreciation of the brilliant achievements, on the battlefield and on the North Sea, of the bravest boys on earth. Make the result a Victory Offering worthy of the Colony.

PERHAPS IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE.



HE NEEDS IT ALL TO CURE HIS ILLS.

## ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

On Sale, till 31st December, at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

CHEESE!

CHEESE!!

CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is

healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

FRENCH

COULOMMIER

COTTAGE

PIONIC

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## ITALY AND GREAT-BRITAIN. OLD FRIENDSHIP REVIVED.

Viscount Northcliffe, chairman of the British War Mission, gave a luncheon on September 25th at the Savoy Hotel in honour of Italy's Day, and to welcome the Syndic of Rome, Senator Marconi, and the Royal Carabinieri Band.  
The Chairman proposed "Our Ally."  
He said they were so accustomed to think of Italy only as made of romance that it was a little difficult sometimes, unless one had visited, as he had, some of their superbly organised factories, to realise that the land of the poet and painter was also the land of the practical man of the North. He doubted whether the whole world could offer an example of one who had lent such great service to the world as Senator Marconi. (Cheers.) He doubted, indeed, whether any single human being had saved so many lives as he had. (Cheers.)

### COHESION OF THE ALLIANCE.

"People may think," said his lordship, "that these verbal and spectacular manifestations amongst the Allies are just mere leaves that flutter away with the wind, but that is not so. Mr. Balfour said quite lately: 'We Allies are a coalition, and our strength individually and jointly depends upon the firmness of our cohesion.' That, I think, is a very just statement of our position as Allies, and as Allies it is essential that we should know as much of each other as possible, and that is why I think that all these going and coming between the capitals of Europe—the arrival of our American visitors here and our going to the United States—all tend towards cohesion of that alliance and make for permanent friendship. (Cheers.) They are the slow and steady path towards the true League of Nations after the war; they reduce each of us to a proper state of proportion, and let each of us know that we are not the only people engaged in the war. They also tend to bind us together so that no efforts of our enemies can or will divide us until that blessed peace comes. (Cheers.) Continuing, his lordship said he had been a lover of Italy all his life. When he went there during the war he speedily saw that her ideals and interests were ours; that Italian statesmen, and Italian soldiers like English soldiers, had never realised what sympathy born of mutual suffering meant as he did when he visited the battlefields of Italy and France. War might be a very terrible thing, but it had certain good sides to it, and one was that it brought about a better knowledge of nations amongst themselves, and another was that it revived the old affection and friendship between England and Italy. (Cheers.) The Englishman in Italy during the war very soon learned that he had many friends. From the King that simple gracious man who lived with his troops, downwards, every Englishman was made to feel that the old friendship had revived. The Italians looked to us in our small island as one of the great fountains of liberty. They remembered the sympathy we had shown them before, and he dared say it was due to that that in our anxious days of 1914 they threw off their neutrality. They decided they would not enter the war against us, and that fact had a great deal to do with the freedom of the operations of France and England in the early days. (Cheers.)

### ITALY'S ENDURANCE.

Senator Marconi said from time immemorial there had not only never been any conflict between England and Italy, nor any cause of conflict, but Italy had never forgotten the sympathy extended to her by England at the time when her unity was being forged on the battlefield. It was now forty months since Italy entered the war. Italy had never wavered for a single instant, even in the hours of bitterest trial, and he could only say that it would go on fighting until German militarism and all the evils and cruelties for which it stood had disappeared utterly from the world. The dawn of victory was already plainly visible on the horizon—(cheers)—after the long night of suffering and horror through which the people of Europe had passed. But even though the Allied armies were advancing daily from conquest to conquest, Italy asked them not to forget the peculiar difficulties of her part in the great conflict, due not only to the nature of the country in which she had been fighting for over three years—a country in which former treaties had cunningly ensured every strategic advantage to her enemies—but due also to the fact that the Austro-Hungarians, now that Russia had disappeared from the scene as an effective factor, had practically only the Italian men to face, whereas the Germans had always been held in check by the united strength of Great Britain and France, to

which was now added the colossal might of the great Republic whose very name was synonymous with right and justice. (Cheers.) Since the beginning of the war Italy had called up about 5,000,000 men, and she was the only Allied country which had had for over a year in the fighting line the 1898 class, young men of 18 years of age, and which, more than six months ago, called up and enrolled the 1900 class for the army and the 1901 class for the navy, that was to say, boys of 18 and 17 years of age. Only when these facts became generally known would the world be able to realise the sacrifices which the army and the people of Italy had been called upon to make.

He could assure them that Italy sincerely wished to assist the Jugo-Slav peoples to obtain their independence, and to create for themselves a free State. Italy would consider that one of the necessary conditions of a just and durable peace. (Cheers.) The innumerable sacrifices made in this war proved that the peace should correspond with the immensity of their efforts, and that the aims for which they were struggling—those of liberty and justice—should be assured to the world. (Cheers.)

### UNION OF BLOOD.

Prince Colonna, proposing the health of the chairman, said: England's sympathy for Italy does not date from today, but from darker times; nor has it ever been wanting since we became a free and independent nation. We too, cordially love England, because in her we see the true and living expression of liberty and justice. The past proves that our souls understood and never denied each other; the future will demonstrate the solidity of this union, which, strengthened by the blood shed in common, will both in war and in peace draw the two peoples together in the defence of the right and of every noble and holy cause. Shakespeare said, "Let the Roman and British ensigns wave always friendly together." So will it be. That great man was referring then to memories of ancient Rome, and this proves the age-long friendship and staunch solidarity which unite us. This solidarity of mind and action, I think, is the happiest augury. With sure faith I predict our approaching and certain victory, and may we have here a radiant vision—that of the Allied banners, crowned with laurels, ascending the glorious Campidoglio, surrounded by the pure light of Liberty which emanates from your great country, the mistress of civilisation and progress. I drink to you, Lord Northcliffe, who have so effectively assisted in making Italy and the work she has accomplished known to your countrymen. Lord Northcliffe briefly responded.

## BRITAIN'S RICHEST WOMAN DIES.

MISS TALBOT LEAVES ESTATE OF ABOUT £25,000,000.

Miss Emily Charlotte Talbot, the richest woman in the country, whose fortune is estimated to be nearly £25,000,000, died 3, Cavendish-square, on September 21st. She was 73 years of age. The late Miss Talbot was the eldest daughter and co-heir of Mr. Christopher P. Mansel Talbot, who sat in Parliament as one of the old Liberals from Glamorganshire for an unbroken period of 60 years, and was the Father of the House of Commons.

The property she leaves comprises the whole of the Rhondda Valley, Glamorganshire, which includes rich collieries. At her father's death, Miss Talbot became the owner of real estate worth £1,500,000, and the beneficiary from trust funds of several millions. The Margam estate extends to 31,500 acres, and besides this Miss Talbot owned 13,600 acres in the Gower Peninsula, Swansea, with another seat, Penrice Castle. The family seat is Margam Park, Port Talbot.

Miss Talbot was a great benefactor of the Church in the diocese of Llandaff, and built to the memory of her father a church at Port Talbot, which the bishop said was one of the handiwork in the diocese. After gifts to charities, she gave, for it was her custom to subdivide a sum in her own name and then add larger donations anonymously.

She was very retiring, and was personally unknown to many men in public life in Swansea. To the War Loan last year it was rumoured that she subscribed £25,000,000.

Morgan Abbey, where Prince Arthur of Connaught was entertained in 1910, is a magnificent place, with a park seven miles round. It contains a very fine orangery, the origin of which lay in the wrecking of a Portuguese fruit ship on the coast there.

Penrice Castle was converted by Miss Talbot into a convalescent home for officers, which she maintained at her own expense.

## THE STORY OF AH CHO. CHINESE INNOCENCE ABOUT INCOME-TAX.

You are, of course, aware that the maximum abatement for income-tax has been reduced to £190. I merely mention this painful subject in order to introduce the story of Ah Cho, who, with about three hundred of his imported fellow-countrymen, worked in a munition factory. Ah Cho, though he did not earn enough to buy two grand pianos and a coat, received over forty pounds during a certain quarter, and consequently became liable to income-tax. So did a number of the rest of his countrymen. The local surveyor of taxes received from the firm a list which included a choice assortment of Oriental names of workmen and their wages. Being a conscientious official, he assessed each man according to his emoluments.

The trouble began when the collector tried to collect the taxes. Neither Ah Cho nor any of his colleagues responded to the demand notices. Possibly this was because the authorities had neglected to print "R.S.V.P." in the corner (the suggestion is offered quite gratuitously), but more probably because the notices were printed in English. The collector tried his luck at the works, and was confronted with three hundred bland faces and a total lack of spoken English. He reported to the surveyor.

"It's a difficulty," said the surveyor. "Doubtless they don't understand the notices or the tax."

"Some of 'em must speak a little English," said the collector. "The firm couldn't carry on without."

"See if you can get hold of one of them," said the surveyor. "Ask him if he will kindly distribute a fresh lot of notices, and also ask him to be good enough to explain to the others that it's a national tax on their wages."

The collector worked marvels, and finally managed to interview one Yun Ling, who could mangle the King's English with superlative politeness. Yes, Yun Ling would distribute fresh notices and explain the matter to the others if his own tax were remitted.

"All right," said the surveyor. "Tell him I'll cancel his own assessment." The collector stared. "I'll assess him double next quarter," added the surveyor, who was nothing if not ingenious.

The collector appreciated this as a master-stroke. After a fortnight he reported that Yun Ling had sworn by all the images of Buddha that he had explained the matter fully. By way of oath he had solemnly broken a saucer.

Two months passed, however, and none of the taxes were paid. The surveyor began to get annoyed.

"Can you get any private addresses?" he asked.

"I got one or two," replied the collector, "but they live in fifth-rate lodging-houses, and they've nothing to distract on."

"You might get an order from the magistrates."

"I might," said the collector, "if I could identify any of 'em with certainty. But how do I know who's who? Lots of names are very much alike, and as for their ugly faces, dozens of them might be peas out of the same pod. The firm won't give any assistance."

The surveyor, as I remarked, was a conscientious man, and he determined that something must be done. So he decided that Ah Cho, who owed the most tax, must be interviewed and firmly told that he must pay it. Failing that, he was to be told the consequences and, if necessary, made an example of to the others by a magistrate's order.

"Who's to pay for an interpreter?" demanded the aggrieved collector.

"There's nothing in my official instructions about Chinese interpreters."

"Engage one, anyhow," said the surveyor. "His blood was up."

So it befell that the surveyor, collector, and an interpreter journeyed to the works to interview Ah Cho and Company. The foreman made a comprehensive sweep of the arm.

"Take your pick," he said gruffly. No, he didn't know where Yun Ling was, and didn't care. He—the foreman—was busy. His only desire was to see Yun Ling and brethren suspended from lamp-posts.

The interpreter got to work. Several Chinese volunteered their names, but by a singular coincidence, none of them were taxable. The men were constantly shifting about, and the interpreter presently discovered he was interviewing the same man twice. His temper was not improved by this. At length, however, he announced he had found Ah Cho.

"Show him this demand note, and tell him all about it," said the surveyor.

The interpreter got to work again. He was a good man, and he meant to earn his money. He dilated on earned income, and became eloquent about statements; he went into the history of income tax,

and finally descended to Ah Cho's particular case. The man listened with an impassive countenance; at length he uttered a guttural grunt.

The interpreter wiped his brow and beamed triumphantly. "He understands," he announced.

"Will he pay?" asked the collector.

The interpreter turned to the Chinaman and spoke again. The latter became unexpectedly fluent for a minute. The interpreter's brow knitted; he uttered bad language and dismissed the man.

"His name is Ah Chow," he muttered gloomily.

A depressed trio approached the foreman. "Look here," said the surveyor persuasively, "you, or somebody here, must be able to identify these chaps. Otherwise you couldn't pay them properly."

"Quite right, mister," said the foreman, who was in a better humour. "We got into a frightful mess at first. Wun Wee would come for his money, and then we'd discover that Wun Wee, or somebody answering to it, had already been paid—somebody who didn't earn as much, of course. Then, if anybody was sick, somebody else would come up and get paid twice over. But we soon knocked all that on the head. Each man has a numbered disc now, and we go by that. No dice, no pay."

The trio wended its way home. From a corner of the workshop Ah Cho watched them go without moving a muscle of his face. He knew perfectly well why they were there; had he not overheard them interviewing Ah Chow? The ghost of an Oriental wink drifted across to Yan Ling, who had mysteriously appeared from nowhere in particular.

"Which I wish to remark, and my language is plain," said the surveyor.

"Perhaps they're not really liable," said the collector soothingly. "Most of 'em have got ten or a dozen children, I expect."

The surveyor of taxes reached his office, and took out one of the assessment books. Opposite each of the assessments on Chinese munitioners, he wrote firmly in red ink, "Gone. Unknown."—R.H. in the Manchester Guardian.

## ABOUT "STALKY"

PERSONAL DETAILS OF GENERAL DUNSTERVILLE.

"One Who Knows Him" presents in the Daily Mail some personal details of the famous "Stalky" now publicly identified as General Dunsterville, who commanded the tiny British force which made so gallant, if hopeless, an attempt to save Baku.

Dunsterville is a well-known figure in India. Until recently he was in command of the 20th Punjab. His arrival in Mesopotamia was characteristically dramatic. A secret expedition was being organized for some mysterious mission in the north. Picked officers were detached for the adventure. No one was supposed to know where they were going or what they were going to do, only it became known that they were always changing rupees at the Field Treasury for the Persian keran. The mystic word "Caspian" was in the air. Then, to complete the mystification, who should step on to the stage as their leader, a veritable god out of the machine, but "Stalky."

"Stalky," as may be gathered from the pages of his prophetic chronicle, is a diplomatist as well as a soldier, and there is as much scope for diplomacy in the environment in which he now finds himself as for the high soldierly qualities which he is known to possess.

He speaks Russian like a Slav. In Peking he was the only Englishman who could converse easily with the representatives of the different Powers in their own tongue. In his command of Pushtu and all the patois of the North-west Frontier he is second to none. He has always been a good Persian scholar, and no doubt he has mastered Kurdish and all the dialects of the tribes on the road to the Caspian long ago.

And he can interpret what is in the hearts of strange peoples as well as what is on their lips. Psychology, racial and individual, is his hobby.

Another virtue that has already stood him in good stead is his remarkable control of his temper. In the early days of the expedition he ran into a "hornet's nest" of Bolsheviks, our late allies, who explained angrily that they could not allow this, that, or the other, because they were now the friends of the Germans and the Turks, and they might take it in ill part.

"Of course you would be," Stalky said. "I quite see your point of view. It would be impossible that you should be anything else. And now what about a little light refreshment?"

And Stalky gained his point.

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# WHEN THE SHOE WAS ON THE OTHER FOOT.

## THE TERMS GERMAN DICTATED TO FRANCE IN 1871.

Speaking of armistice, it depends, after all upon whose ox is gored, how far the going process has proceeded, and the psychological attitude of the respective owners of the animals engaged (says the *Kansas City Star*). Germany asked for an armistice, with what good grace, international action and diplomatic finesse, the world outside of Germany took due note and set down its observations. In 1871, France, or at least its capital, then a very much gored ox, really bled white, was asking an armistice, and Germany, with its armies at the gates, was the power in whose hands lay the granting of it. Let us look back a moment, in passing, at the history of those days and see what views Germany, through her military and diplomatic experts, Bismarck, Roon and Von Moltke, then held on the subject of armistices. Precedents, while not arbitrary guides, are always valuable from the standpoint of suggestion.

September 1st, 1870, Sedan, with its army and the Emperor of France, surrendered to the Germans. October 27th Bazaine gave up another immense French Army at Metz. Gladly would the French have made peace but for the avowed intentions of the German government to demand indemnities and the cession of its territories. September 4th the Assembly had declared the deposition of Napoleon and a proclamation was issued announcing the Republic. Jules Favre asked the German Emperor if he meant to furnish the nineteenth century with the spectacle of two nations destroying one another and heaping the dead upon the dead and run upon ruin. "Yet, if it is a challenge," he said, "we accept—not an inch of our territory, not a stone of our fortress, will we cede."

### BEGAN SIEGE OF PARIS.

But the German armies moved relentlessly forward and began the siege of Paris, and France made up her mind to fight to the bitter end. Outside of Paris she had a scattered and demoralized army of 1 million men. Inside of Paris, she had the national guard and newly recruited civilians, amounting to about four hundred thousand men. With the army released from Sedan and Metz, Germany encircled Paris and began the memorable siege. At first there was no bombardment—there were some among the German leaders who wanted to save the "beautiful city." Bismarck and Roon chafed against this sentimental restriction. "The Parisians have too much to eat and too little to digest," wrote Roon in November, when the situation in Paris was fast approaching the starvation stage, "iron pills, namely, of which too few have been employed. Though certain intrigues stand in our way here, I hope that they—the pills—will take effect; it would be too great a shame to let all the glory of the war go to the devil in this way."

Meanwhile from court to court, Thiers travelled vainly seeking to effect a truce—"The French government was as yet too unstable to deal with," was all the assurance he could get. By the middle of November the situation of the besieged of Paris had grown appalling. Horse meat, soared in price beyond all reach. Rats, selling at sixty centimes apiece, were being eagerly devoured. Infants were dying by the thousands for want of milk and the whole death rate had trebled in a few months. A bitter, unusual winter was setting in. And just about this time the Germans, having settled their aesthetic differences in the matter of the bombardment, began throwing over Roon's "iron pills." Some fifty-six thousand shots were fired into the city, and in last after 132 days of starvation and appalling scenes of misery and death, Jules Favre was sent forth from Paris to ask an armistice.

### BISMARCK WROTE PROPOSALS.

Favre met Bismarck at Versailles. After the first salutations, an eye-witness of the negotiations records, Favre said he had come to renew the negotiations for a truce. Bismarck interrupted him to say: "The situation has changed. If you are still going to say 'not an inch, not a stone,' we may break off at once. My time is valuable and yours also." "After all, why should I treat with you? Why should I give your irregular republic an appearance of legality by signing an armistice with its representative? What are you but rebels? Your emperor, if he came back, would have the right to shoot every one of you." After a few outbursts of this kind Bismarck settled down to business. He asked Favre to write down such conditions of peace as seemed to him reasonable and that they would discuss them the next day.

The next day, Bismarck having had interviews with the Emperor William and Von Moltke, had another interview with Favre and totally ignoring Favre's propositions, submitted his own schedule for an armistice, which was as follows:—

- 1.—An armistice for twenty-one days.
- 2.—Disarmament of the French army, the latter to remain in Paris as prisoners of war.
- 3.—The soldiers to give up arms and banners; officers to keep their swords.
- 4.—The armistice to extend all over France.
- 5.—Paris to pay indemnity, and give up its forts to the Prussians.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# THE BILL TO BE PRESENTED TO GERMANY.

[BY H. A. THE BELGIAN MINISTER.]

Compensation for all damage done is one of the conditions that the Allies will impose upon Germany. It is almost impossible to estimate the enormous sum that the carrying out of this condition will involve.

To try to obtain some idea, the best way is to consider some losses already known. Let us take the war taxes levied in Belgium. We find that the taxes levied on the principal towns during the German invasion are: Brussels 50 million francs; Tournai 2 million; Liège 20 million; Antwerp 50 million, etc. In November 1914 the Germans levied a monthly tax of 40 million in Belgium; in November 1915 this monthly tax was increased to 50 million; in May 1917 it was raised to 60 million francs, which represents 2 million francs a day or 83,000 francs an hour.

Germany has taken from Belgium, in war tax only, from November 1914 to October 1915, 960 million francs (238,400,000); from November 1915 to May 1917, 350 millions francs (214,000,000); from June 1917 to May 1918, 730 million francs (229,800,000); that is, 2,030 million francs (281,200,000).

If we add to this amount the cost of the enormous requisitions in kind made by the Germans in Belgium, not only of the stocks of merchants and manufacturers but also of things in use in private houses, the cost of the destruction they have wrought, destruction not only of factories but of over 60,000 houses up to the present time, and the amount of lives inflicted upon communal administrations and upon private individuals, we find that with 25,000,000,000 francs the material damage caused by the Germans in Belgium alone would not be entirely covered. In addition to all this, however, there is the moral damage to be considered, losses to trade and industry, losses to the liberal professions, losses by the destruction of the health of thousands of deported people and prisoners, by the death of thousands of breadwinners. All this put together represents more billions than I can count.

This is an approximate account made for Belgium alone, to which must be added those of other countries, the north of France, Serbia, Poland, Western Russia, etc. The amount which we thus obtain reaches many hundreds of billions. Will Germany be able to pay? Yes, for she has mines and other natural wealth whose exploitation will be able to cover, after a certain time, this enormous sum. With regard to the losses of Belgium, no official statement has been made as to the number of soldiers killed and wounded, but if it be true, as reported more than once, that during the invasion nearly half the army was lost, and if the army be estimated at nearly 200,000 men, there is a probable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of 80,000. But the Belgians have been fighting ever since the invasion.

6.—The Germans not to enter Paris during the armistice.

7.—Elections to be held throughout France for a national assembly to consider conditions of peace.

### AN ARMISTICE WITH A PUNCH.

This was the preliminary draft of the terms of the armistice upon which the negotiations were opened. Some modifications and changes were made before the final signature. Outside of Paris French armies were still in the field fighting, their leaders declaring their determination to continue the fight until more favourable terms of peace could be obtained, with no indemnities and no cession of territory. The districts in which these armies were fighting were exempted from the armistice. And, as an earnest of the indemnity proposition, Bismarck demanded an immediate advance of "ransom" money amounting to 40 million dollars. This was exclusive of the 1 billion dollars indemnity afterwards demanded and obtained. After three days of negotiations, the armistice was signed January 25th, 1917.

In pursuance of this agreement, both parties withdrew their outposts to a distance of five miles, but all the German corps outside of Paris immediately occupied the forts lying in their front, more particularly those of Mont-Valerien and St. Denis, the ground between the forts and the walls remaining neutral ground. The German prisoners were given up, and the military material, lowered degrees, and the "ransom" money was paid over. During the armistice the first consideration of the Germans was to restore their troops to their war standing and make good their stores. All the forts they occupied around Paris were at once armed on the fronts facing the city walls and all arrangements were made, in case of the recommencement of hostilities, so that the strongest resistance could be made at all points. It was made an armistice with a strong German punch behind it.

### HUMILIATED THE VANQUISHED.

Pending the negotiations for a final peace, the armistice was twice extended, each time with a few additional demands upon the part of Germany. Finally, the general elections were held all over France to ratify the negotiations, the National Assembly met at Bordeaux and a provisional government, with M. Thiers at its head, was formed, and a peace concluded. At the final conference Bismarck played his triumph cards—the cession of Alsace-Lorraine, 1 billion dollars indemnity, and the stipulation that the German Army should be allowed to march triumphantly through the streets of Paris in token of victory.

The treaty of peace was signed at Frankfurt the 10th of May. On the 1st of March thirty thousand Germans marched into Paris and took possession of parts of the city, withdrawing after forty-eight hours, having thereby satisfied their demand for the "enemy's humiliation."

# PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS ON NEW PROTECTION.

## NECESSITY FOR CLEAR THINKING.

No one is so foolish as to think (writes Harold Bache in the *Daily Chronicle*) that social reform can be had without paying for it; but a considerable number of social reformers appear to believe that society can undergo a radical reconstruction without a basis of great industrial prosperity.

It is important, then, that democracy should cultivate some clear thinking on this matter, and should argue itself into the only logical conclusion which can serve its purpose, namely, that the amount question for the State after the war will be the question of trade and industry. Are we to ensure employment by means of a tariff barrier, or to ensure a supply of raw materials by the magnet of Free Trade? Faced with the tremendous problem of finding work for all our people when the artificial demands of war suddenly collapse, what economic policy are we to pursue, a policy which will not only provide work for British democracy, but work so profitable that we may pay our debts and lay the foundations of a far juster social order?

### FREE TRADE IMPREGNABLE.

I have discussed this matter with several eminent men, and in no case have I found a serious divergence of opinion. First of all, everyone is agreed that Free Trade, as an economic principle, is impregnable. I believe that no responsible statesman who before the war was a Tariff Reformer now advocates a tax of any kind on food and raw materials. Nothing, it is felt, must be done to hinder the coming of raw materials to this country. Only the most blind and foolish person would suggest that a protective tariff could serve our trade interests in a time of universal dearth. We do not want to keep things out of this country; we want to attract them into our midst, and as abundantly as possible. This, surely, is self-evident.

But Free Trade, in a political sense, is being summoned to prove its value. So far as it stands as a synonym for laissez faire, it is open to criticism. Indeed, I find no one of any note who defends it in this particular. The Professor, however, is prepared to justify the principle of laissez faire as the most workable policy of this article for normal times. But these times are not normal, nor are normal times likely to recur for some years after the war. The Professor's advocacy of State control is all the more significant because of his affectionate devotion to laissez faire.

"It is always desirable," he says, "to leave things to take their own course; but it is not always possible. Under ideal conditions there is a natural tendency for things to take the right course. Nature has an excellent way of managing her affairs. But ideal conditions are hard to come by. If men were angels, laissez faire would be the best policy; but men are not angels, therefore, the policeman, the freest people have the best police."

He points out that with ample production the laws of supply and demand may be safely left to regulate prices; but with ample supply nothing could be more disastrous than the unchecked working of these laws. "Suppose the price of sugar had been left to the demands of the public, what would have been the price today? Probably at least 5s. a pound; and even that price would not have stopped the comfortable classes from buying it; but what about the working man?"

We are being forced, he says, into a new kind of Protection. The old idea of the Protectionist was to prevent prices going too low. The new idea of Protection is to prevent prices going too high. This new Protection has come to stay for some years.

### FACE TO FACE WITH DEATH.

We are face to face with an economic fact which drives us out of our old positions, whether we are Tariff Reformers or Free Traders. We are face to face with death. There is neither food nor raw materials sufficient for the needs of the human race. Left to themselves, the laws of supply and demand would work in only one direction—a world-wide anarchy. To save the human race from this calamitous comment on Armageddon, the statesmen of the world must control both the supplies of the earth and the demands of mankind.

The Professor points out that after the war Germany will have to buy cotton, wool, and other raw materials, whatever their price may be, and that unless we control these things she would be like a bull in a china shop, rubbing into all the markets and sending prices sky high, to the ruin of other nations. We can only escape this ruin by rationing Germany with raw materials until their supply is adequate to the world's needs. Germany must work to pay the bill which she owes to the human race. Nothing could be worse for the world than a Bolshevik and starving Germany.

The time has come when the State will interfere to prevent people either from buying or making what they want. They will have to buy what is provided for them, and to make only those things which are necessary. He admits that this will be an immense nuisance. He is critical of bureaucracy. He would like to see the unbridled brains of the human race freely working out their own salvation. But that is impossible. Until there is once more a sufficiency of food and raw materials, we must all submit to the control of the State. "Control," he says, "may not work well, but anything else would work horribly ill."

His message to British democracy may be summarised in this form: For at least two years after war we must practise a rigid self denial, and work with all our might to increase production; beyond seeing the wages kept up we must exercise patience in the matter of social reform; and when supplies are adequate to human needs, then we should do well to return as soon as possible to the full industrial freedom which our fathers laboured to secure for a hundred and fifty years.

The Professor is eager for great fundamental political reforms, and wonders at the folly which can oppose itself to these essential changes in our social order. But he believes that man should be left with nature to work his way to such millennium as may be possible.

# THE PEACE TERMS IMPOSED UPON RUMANIA.

## COMMENTS BY THE ALLIED MINISTERS AT JASSY.

### WHAT GERMANY HAD IN STORE FOR THE WESTERN POWERS.

The following observations, dated May 18th, 1918, were drawn up by the Allied Ministers at Jassy with regard to the conditions of peace imposed upon Rumania by the Central Powers:—

To complete the information we have already furnished, we communicate a statement of the conditions imposed on Rumania, which demonstrate in the best possible manner the insatiable greed and hypocrisy of German Imperialism.

By request of the Germans, one of the reports states that the treaty admits of neither annexation nor indemnity; but the territories taken from Rumania in the Dobruja and in the mountain districts contain about one-tenth of the entire population, or more than 800,000 inhabitants, and extend to more than 28,000 square kilometres. Strategic reasons

have been invoked to justify the rectification of frontiers. That pretext is absurd; if the Central Empires were to emerge victorious, Rumania would remain in the position of a German colony, and could not in any way constitute a menace to them; on the other hand, the victory of the Allies would re-establish the kingdom in its integrity, a fact which cannot but be recognized by our enemies. In reality, the most fertile forests of the mountain district are included in the territories joined to Hungary, and the principal object of these rectifications has been by this means to round off the sporting estates of the Hungarian nobles and to secure the prosperity of the forest exploitation companies, in which so many persons of importance in the two Empires are interested, and which will thus be in a position to create a monopoly of building timber.

The Central Empires have stated that the territories taken from Rumania were uninhabited. That is not the case. The district annexed to Hungary contains 170 villages, with a total population of over 130,000 inhabitants. This population is exclusively of the purest Rumanian stock, and has preserved its nationality through successive invasions in the mountain valleys, where it found an inviolable refuge during the domination of the Turk.

Finally, the monopoly in the exploitation of the forests and the sale of timber, as well as in the export of cereals, set up by the treaty to the profit of Germany, in reality represent a war indemnity, the payment of which will weigh heavily on Rumania for a long time to come. From this we may realize as a result of the difference between the real value of the cereals and the prices imposed will be considerable.

Furthermore, the Austro-Germans have enforced the concession to themselves of the right to fix the amount of cereals to be exported, and the valuation of this amount is to be made in relation to their needs, and not in relation to the abundance of the harvests. By virtue of this arrangement Rumania, even after the signature of peace, will be forced to submit to a measure of rationing which may well amount to famine. Finally, it is the Rumanian Government, who must advance the price of the produce purchased by the Central Empires, opening for them a current account, which need not be settled till a later date and at the latter's convenience.

The treaty has laid down a time-limit, within which the Rumanian Parliament are to approve its terms; no limit is provided for the exchange of ratifications; any unwillingness on the part of one of the interested Governments will thus be sufficient to ensure the indefinite prolongation to their profit of the enormous advantages which the Austro-Germans are still gaining from the state of war, which, in theory, still exists. The peace of 1918 has not yet been ratified by the Bulgarian Chamber, and this is a precedent which can be followed; besides, the ratification of the treaty by the Rumanian Parliament, which will certainly take place, can scarcely be considered as strictly legal.

The two great historical Rumanian parties, abstained from participating in the election of this Parliament, which thus took place under the pressure of the German occupation, before the Rumanian soldiers had been able to return to their homes in order to take part in it, and in pursuance of an electoral law which had been abrogated by the Parliament dissolved by the Marghilom Ministry; this former Parliament was alone qualified to set up the new electoral system on the basis of universal suffrage, which had already been voted in principle. The names of the candidates in this election of an election were submitted for the approval of the German authorities, who, in any case, were already in possession of all necessary guarantees owing to the previous appointment of M. Marghilom and to the abstention of the pro-Entente party.

Far from giving Rumania partial freedom, the present peace will complete her subjugation and her ruin; Germany will continue to occupy her territories, even after the ratification, which, as we have seen, she can put off as long as she may wish; the navigation of the Danube, the posts and telegraphs, and the railways remain under German control; by request of the Rumanian Government, a German delegate has been appointed to each Ministry. War material and munitions are to be stored in the occupied territories and under the care of the German military authorities; finally, Rumania may only keep in being the forces necessary for policing her territory.

A German company for agricultural exploitation has been founded, with a capital of 80 millions. It seeks to create a monopoly of Rumanian agricultural produce under the form of long leases, concluded under cover of the occupation, recognized by the treaties, and amounting, in reality, to expropriation in disguise. (Continued at foot of next column.)

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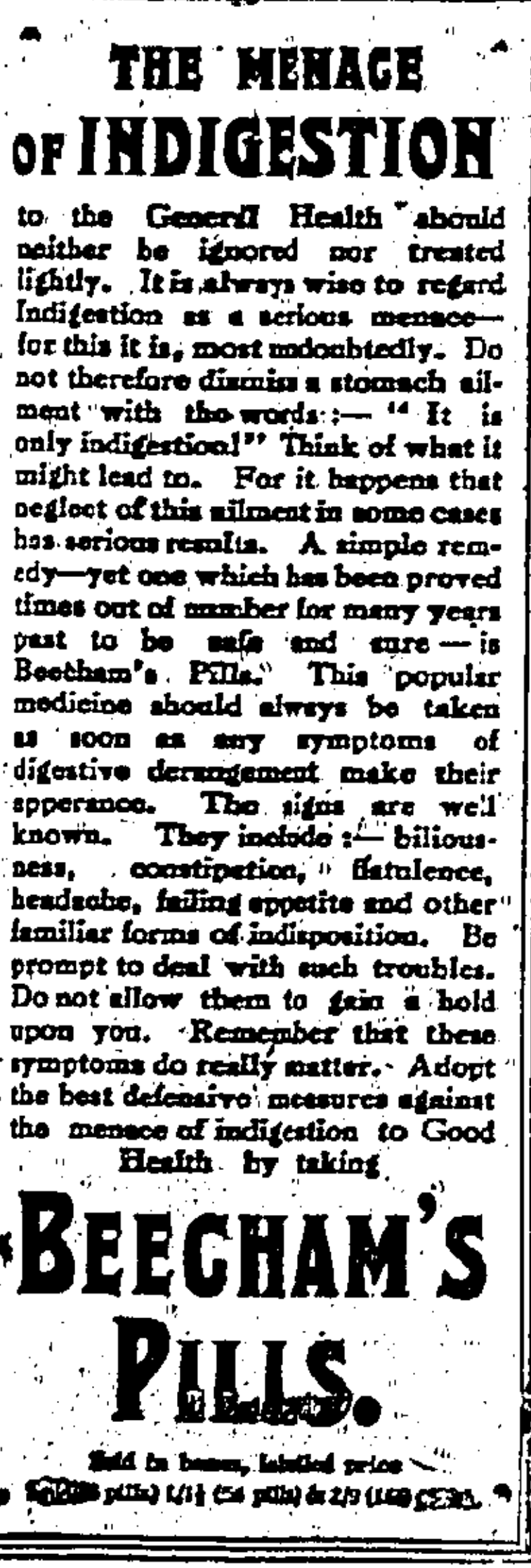


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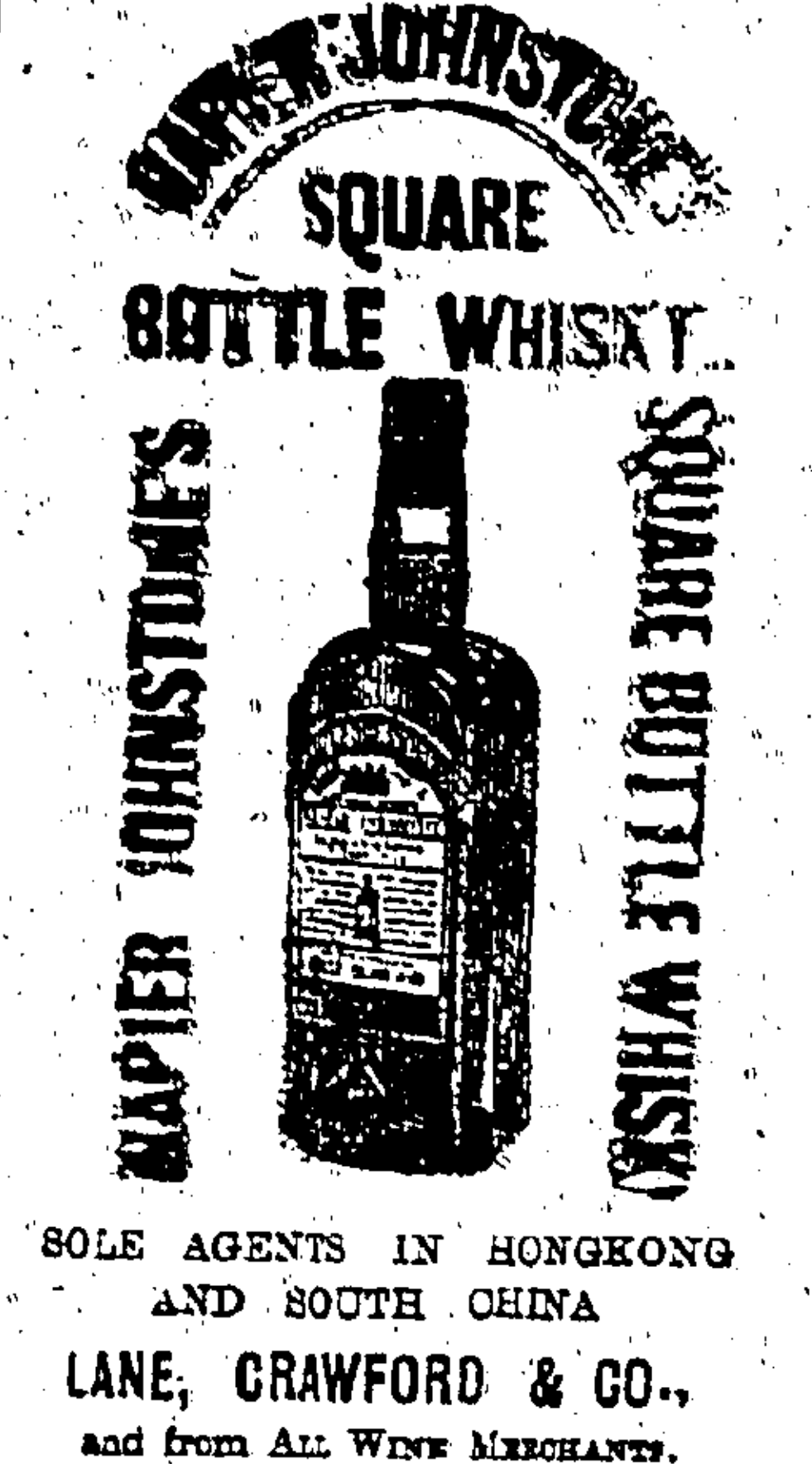
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[2455]

guise. On the signature of the treaty of peace, the German command promulgated an order requiring the entire male population of the occupied territories, that is to say, of two-thirds of Rumania, between the ages of 14 and 60, to carry out such work as may be assigned to them. The penalties for disobedience include deportation and imprisonment, and, in some cases, which are not expressly defined, even that of death.

To sum up, Germany, by the treaty she has imposed on Rumania, has cynically ignored her own declarations. This treaty provides for the spoliation of the public lands, for the scarcely concealed annexation of the whole country, and, after the peace, for its barbarous exploitation, and for the draining of its resources to the profit of the conquerors; it turns Rumania into a veritable convict settlement, where the entire population is condemned to hard labour for the benefit of the conquerors. It is a fair example of a German peace. We should consider it all the more closely, inasmuch as the German delegates, informed the Rumanian delegates, who were appalled at being required to accept such conditions, that they would appreciate their moderation when they knew those which would be imposed on the Western Powers after the victory of the Central Empires.

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KHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 tons	Tues. 17th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 tons	Sun. 22nd Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 15,990 tons	Sat. 18th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	YOROPPA MARU No. 7,000 tons	Wed. 11th Dec.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PANAMA, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	KAGA MARU 11,200 tons	Wed. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PANAMA, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	Mon. 30th Dec. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURV, TOWNVILLE, ELIZABETH & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 12,760 tons	Wed. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, and PANAMA CANAL	TENSHIN MARU 8,470 tons	Fri. 20th Dec.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYOOKA MARU 10,310 tons	Sat. 7th Dec.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BANGGON	TOYOSHI MARU 6,600 tons	Tues. 10th Dec.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

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SEIYU MARU	22,000	Wed. 18th Dec.
KOBEA MARU	20,000	18th Jan. 1919.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	30th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb.

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